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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKE
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 240 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1920. TWO ANNAS

PRICES REDUCED
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,983
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,826
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,341
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,656
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,113
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct. ..	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney,
15th Oct. ..	OILWARA..	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
11th Oct. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
7th " ..	Bandra ..	Karachi & P Gulf
8th " ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa
9th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima.	3138	7th Oct.	18th Oct
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	28th Oct.	1st Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Sept.	4th Oct.
Suzan Maru	G. Ishikawa	25th Sept.	6th Oct.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	9th Oct.	15th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Sheriff Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY 3

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £785,925
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,488
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 3 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchase and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 13, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Vloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0",000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,70,150/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/-
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 60,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
E. H. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yuzai
Kobe	Osonichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

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WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with
8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5% Per Annum
Open the account to-day at
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, Opp. G. P. O.
BOMBAY.
Post Box 22 Phone 5305.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,008,864
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
(Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT. Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND 97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND 1,15,706
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhusandas Govindji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.
Rs.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 20,00,000
Reserve Fund 14,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE 1-1 Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN Co., Managing Agents
Insure under An Encowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas, Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative:
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas.
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book,
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.
or
The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Rs.
Funds exceed 31,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid about 28,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, readiness of settlement, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD, CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Bonus recommends a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway fare
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. [illegible]

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BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typewriting work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolment for vacation classes, to be continued throughout October vacation is proceeding 80, Esplanade Road. 5272

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WANTED—A smart and experienced young TELEPHONE OPERATOR for a big English firm. Apply to Box No. 1198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5336

WANTED—A smart SALES CASHIER, previous experience necessary. A Gujrati preferred. Apply SHRI KRISHNA STORES, Fort. 5346

WANTED—A well experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST of either sex. Salary Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 1171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5190

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, expert and experienced of "Dizel Engineer" for up-country gin and press. See personally DAULATRAM KUNDANMAL, Kalbadevi. 5292

WANTED—A competent MANAGER, well-versed in Carding and Spinning for a local Mill. Good salary to a competent man. Apply Box No. 1189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5295

WANTED.—Second class MECHANICA ENGINEER, experienced in doubl roller gin machineries for up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5304

WANTED—A competent ICE ENGINEER with sound practical experience to work a 20 ton ammonia Ice plant. Handsome salary to a really capable man. Apply with full particulars of experience and salary expected, to Box No. 1190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5288

B. S. RAILWAY—Medical Department—Wanted an experienced and English knowing COMPOUNDER. Salary Rs. 30 per month, including high price allowance with free quarters. Apply at once, stating age, previous experience etc. to the Undersigned. S. J. ALVAREZ, Chief Medical Officer, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para. 5298

WANTED—A well-qualified VAID with good knowledge of modern medicinal systems, to manufacture Yunani and Ayurvedic medicines in strict compliance with the instructions of the Ancients, and to control the working of the Joint Pharmacy on modern scientific lines, terms offered according to qualifications. Apply before 20th October, 1920, to the SECRETARY, Gwalior Ayurvedic and Yunani Pharmacy, Ltd., Gwalior, C. I. 4974

SITUATION WANTED

AN experienced SURGEON of known Reputation will like to accompany : rich invalid to America for treatment. Correspondence for terms invited. Apply Box No. 1194, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5218

WANTED—TUTORSHIP, COMPANIONSHIP or any work by B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., engaged in business, between 11 and 6, in rich family living, Western style, in return for lodging, boarding. Write to Box No. 1205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5352

WANTED.

WANTED—One large and three smaller rooms for immediate or future occupation anywhere in the Fort. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. 5358

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two furnished BED ROOMS, with kitchen; or to purchase a small cottage in good locality, Bombay. Apply to Box No. 1202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5348

WANTED—Ambitious YOUNG MEN to learn rapid business methods by Correspondence and Residential Courses. Fee Rs. 60 only. Time three months. Apply to PRINCIPAL, Indian Academy of Commerce, Rajkot. 5299

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DOG CART CARRIAGE, almost new. Apply to Box No. 1206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5367

FOR SALE—1 ton FORD LORRIES with strong wooden body iron clamped and braced. Only slightly used. Apply Box No. 1203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5349

FOR SALE.—Roller FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, capacity 10 Sacks, complete without Engine and Boiler also one Steam driven Ether Ice making plant capacity 2 tons. For particulars apply to THE SWADESHI COTTON & FLOUR MILLS, LTD., Indore. 5364

FOR SALE—One Buick MOTOR CAR, seven seater, only lately purchased and used for nearly two months in perfectly good condition, Owner going out of Bombay. For other particulars apply to Box No. 1204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5351

FOR SALE—One STUDEBAKER CAR E. M. F. 7-seater, 4-cylinder 25 H.P in perfect running order with spare parts extra tube, tyre and stepney, as good as new. Price Rs. 4,500 or offer. S. C. MUKERJI, Vakil Saugor, C.P. 5294

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS and MOTOR GARAGES TO LET. Apply Mrs. JERBEEBHOY, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay. 5293

TO LET—A GODOWN up-to-date in Fort near Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 1200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5343

TO BE LET for Hindoos, well lighted and ventilated blocks in Forgett Street, five minutes' way from Tardeo Terminus. Apply personally BHAGOOBHAI GAURISHAH and DARUWALA, Forgett Terrace. 5356

TO LET—A BUNGALOW with Compound and garrage near the Mahalaxmi Temple. Suitable for Hindus. Ground Floor and two Storeys. Apply at the SHILOTRI BANK, LTD., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 5271

TO LET—Large GODOWNS in Mangaldas Market. Apply to SECRETARY, the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET CO., LD., No. 50/52, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. 5301

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON account of Postal Strike the Shareholders of The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd., are requested to take delivery of the Dividend Warrants from the Bank on production of their Share Certificates.

KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

5311

WANTED.

BY the Poona City Municipality, a qualified VETERINARY INSPECTOR, who is acquainted with the supervision of cattle stables and other similar works. He must produce a certificate regarding his honesty and good character from a respectable person. Applications stating pay required with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th October, 1920.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA,
Health Officer,
Poona City Municipality.

Health Office:
Poona City, 28th Sept. 1920. 5267

NOTICE.

REFORMS ELECTIONS.

PUBLICATION OF FINAL ELECTORAL ROLLS AND LIST OF ADDITIONS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the final Electoral Rolls and list of additions for the Legislative Bodies to be constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919, have bee prepared under Regulation 6, Part II of the Bombay Legislative Council, Indian Legislative Assembly and Council of State Electoral Regulations, and will be published on the 9th October, 1920 at the following places:—

Complete rolls for the Bombay City constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly, also the Bombay City part and Bombay Presidency parts of the European constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly; also Bombay City parts and the Bombay Presidency parts of the Non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies of the Council of State—Office of the Collector of Bombay, Town Custom House, Fort.

Ward rolls for the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly elections at the following Municipal assessment Ward Offices:—

A Ward roll—Municipal Buildings, Hornby Road.

B Ward roll—Null Bazaar, Sandhurst Road.

C Ward roll—Chandanwal, Girgaum, Road.

D Ward roll—Fire Brigade Station, Gwalia Tank Road.

E Ward roll—Sankli Street, Byculla Bridge.

F & G Wards rolls—Elphinstone Road Overbridge, Parel.

2. Candidates requiring copies of these rolls for themselves or their recognised agents should apply to the Electorial Assistant to the Collector of Bombay, Town Custom House.

3. Attention of electors is drawn to the explanatory statement on Reforms elections published in the Times of India on 9th ultimo; copy of which will be attached also with the final Electoral Rolls at the various places of publication.

4. For the convenience of voters, candidates etc., polling stations for all constituencies have been arranged at the Esplanade Maidan, Fort, opposite St. Xavier's College.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

5315

WANTED.

WANTED—A B.A., LL.B., for the post of Nyayadhish in the Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Only men with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials to—

HYAM S. ISRAEL,
State Karbhari, Akalkot.

5297

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS AND AGENTS.

A firm of high standing and best References (at Amritsar and Lahore) importing Piece-Goods and Yarns from Overseas is desirous of entering into Business relations with Cotton Goods manufacturers or Mill Agents as Agents or Principal Buyers. Sole Agencies for Northern India also undertaken. Large sales guaranteed. Please correspond with S. M. C., c/o "The Bombay Chronicle." 5295

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced and qualified ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta. The applicant must also have thorough knowledge of cotton mill machinery, both spinning and weaving, and experience of electrical installations. Good salary to a really qualified man. Free passes and other privileges attached to cotton mill service will be allowed. All applications should reach Box No. 1195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" on or before the 10th October next. 5120

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A LARGE quantity of earth available at Forjett Street. Please apply to the Undersigned.

TARAPOREVALA & BHAROOCHA, M.S.A. (Lon.),
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, Bombay. 5370

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO., LTD

Managing Agents:—
Messrs. J. C. BANERJEE,
20, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. half-yearly (equivalent to 20 per cent. per annum) has been declared on the paid-up capital of the Company free of Income-tax, payable at once. Dividend Warrants will be issued on application from the Registered share-holders, and in case of persons holding shares under Blank Transfer-deeds, on application from their Bankers.

J. C. BANERJEE,
5360 Managing Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of a chawl for Halalkhores at Valpakhady will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday, the 15th day of October, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th October, 1920. 5357

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between Mr. LALBHAI TRICUMLAL, (trading in the name of Messrs. Becherdas Manchand), Laxminarayan Vishwanath Chhotalal Anandji Chavan, and Nandial Harjiwan Ganatra who carried on business in the name and style of "THE BOMBAY COAL TRADING COY," has been dissolved as from the 1st of June, 1920 and that the same is being continued merely for the purpose of beneficially winding it up.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1920.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Lalbhai Tricumlal.

5355

THE BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 30th day of September, 1920 at 5-15 o'clock in the afternoon or as soon thereafter as the business of the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Company shall be concluded for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing with or without modification the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

1. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 50,00,000 by the creation of 2,50,000 New Shares of Rs. 10 each.

2. That the Directors be and they are hereby Authorised to issue immediately 1,25,000 of the said new Shares in the capital of the Company and that the following rights and conditions be attached to such issue, that is to say:—

(a) The Shares comprised in the said new issue shall subject as hereinafter provided, rank for dividend and bonus and in all other respects pari passu with the Shares of the Company already issued expecting only that such Shares shall not participate in any dividend and/or bonus declared in respect of the Company's financial half year ending on the 30th day of June 1920.

(b) The said shares comprised in the said issue shall be offered in the first instance at par to all Shareholders on the Company's register of members at the date of this Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for every two existing shares held by him (but so that in calculating the number of shares to which each Shareholder is entitled fractions shall be disregarded) and such offer shall be made subject to such conditions as the Directors may think proper.

(c) The Directors may determine the time within which the existing shareholders are to have the option of taking up shares in the said new issue and all shares not taken up by shareholders within the time so fixed may be disposed of by the Directors to such persons and at such price and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.

3. The Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot and dispose of the balance of 1,25,000 of the said new shares at such future time or times and to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.

By order of the Board,
J. C. BANERJEE,
Managing Agents.

Dated Calcutta,
The 17th day of September, 1920. 5246

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or an L.C.P. and S., for sole charge of King Edward VII Memorial Dispensary at Gariadhar Palitana State. Pay Rs. 50—2—5—75. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palitana. 5291

PUBLIC NOTICES

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO., LTD.

PROCEEDINGS of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Strand Road, Calcutta on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 5-15 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. C. A. Carr.
Mr. T. E. T. Upton.
Mr. A. J. Elder.
Mr. H. L. Humphreys representing Messrs. Cox & Co.
Mr. B. N. Saha.
Mr. J. N. Bose.
Mr. J. C. Banerjee.
Mr. H. Firth.
Mr. C. Banerjee.
Babu Radha Kissen Sonthalia.
Mr. T. D. Banerjee.
Mr. B. N. Mitter.
Mr. P. N. Chatterjee.
Babu Bimal Ch. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. S. C. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. K. C. Mitter.
Bipin Behari Ghosh.
Mr. Bhut Nath Bhattacharyya.
Mr. Probodh Chandra Banerjee.
Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read a proposal for increasing the Capital of the Company to Rs. 50 lakhs as detailed in printed circular, dated the 17th September, 1920 was put before the shareholders.

A letter from Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, Solicitors, Calcutta, requesting on behalf of certain shareholders, that the meeting should be adjourned for 10 days was laid on the table.

After a general discussion it was proposed by Mr. Radha Kissen Sonthalia and seconded by Mr. C. Banerjee and carried unanimously.

That the Extraordinary General Meeting stand adjourned until Monday, the 11th October, 1920, at 5 p.m. and that shareholders be informed accordingly.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
5359 Chairman.

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO., LTD.

PROCEEDINGS of the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Strand Road, Calcutta on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 5 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. C. A. Carr.
Mr. T. E. T. Upton.
Mr. A. J. Elder.
Mr. H. L. Humphreys representing Messrs. Cox & Co.
Mr. B. N. Saha.
Mr. J. N. Bose.
Mr. J. C. Banerjee.
Mr. H. Firth.
Mr. C. Banerjee.
Babu Radha Kissen Sonthalia.
Mr. T. D. Banerjee.
Mr. B. N. Mitter.
Mr. P. N. Chatterjee.
Babu Bimal Ch. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read the Directors, Report and Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1920, as detailed in printed circular, dated the 30th September, 1920, was put before the meeting.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya and second by Mr. C. Banerjee and carried unanimously.

That the Directors' report and balance sheet be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya and seconded by Mr. J. N. Bose and carried unanimously.

That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum be paid for the half-year ended 30th June as recommended in the Directors' report.

The Managing Agents were instructed to issue Dividend Warrants on application from Registered shareholders or from respectable firms, Banks and share-brokers at the discretion of the Managing Agents. Dividend Warrants to be made out in the names and crossed in favour of the Registered Shareholders.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting was closed.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
5561 Chairman.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament (nuncupative) of HUSEIN KHAN AHMED KHAN, late of Bombay, Dakhni Mahomedan Inhabitant (who was married, but had divorced his wife) a landed proprietor ..... Deceased.

1. AHMED KHAN HUSSEIN KHAN; 2. ALLI KHAN HUSSEIN KHAN, both of Bombay, Mahomedans, residing at Chamar Lane, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and 3. NASIRUDIN MUNSHI AFZALUDIN, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Shaik Shaik Buran Kamdan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors appointed under the nuncupative Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are **hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.**

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of The High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of September 1920.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
5366 Petitioners' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GAS SUPPLY.

Gas supply will be resumed to-day, Thursday, at 10 a. m.

BE CAREFUL TO KEEP ALL TAPS CLOSED UNTIL YOU FIND YOU CAN LIGHT THE GAS PROPERLY. DO NOT LEAVE TAPS OPEN WITH THE GAS UNLIT.

Mr. Ginwala now states his Managing Committee REFUSE ARBITRATION (a) on the question of the seven men put off because there was no longer work for them or (b) on the question even of the one man discharged for incompetence and impertinence, but still demand the eight men be reinstated unconditionally. It is also demanded (c) that strikes shall carry no penalty under Provident Fund Rules.

This will mean (a) that we can never put any man off although we have no work for him: (b) the Managing Committee can demand any incompetent or impertinent man must be kept on: (c) that strikes can occur at any moment on any trivial pretext without fear of loss to the men.

Is it possible to carry on a Public Supply on these conditions?

Regarding Mr. Ginwala's cable to London (Times of India October 6th, Page 10, Col. 4)

IT IS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE THAT ANY CONCESSIONS HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN: REDUCED HOURS OF WORK, PRIVILEGE LEAVE AND PROVIDENT FUND ALL STAND AS GRANTED.

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager & Engineer.

5202

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARZBAN HORMASJI DASTUR has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any rights, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof, either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent and Bombay Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Cawasji Patell Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by actual admeasurement one hundred and eighty-four square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 313, and 314, New Nos. 5238 B, 5238, 5241 and 5242. Old Survey No. 356, New Survey No. 9007 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A ward Nos. 1460, 1461, Street Nos. 85, 87-1, and bounded, on or towards the North by Cawasji Soobedar or Bhowiwar Lane, on or towards the South formerly by the property of Muncherji Cooverji Chestmaker and now by the property of Framroz Hormasji Pavri, on or towards the West by the said Cawasji Patell Street, and on or towards the East formerly partly by the property of Sorabji Temulji and partly by the property of Homusji Bomanji Wadia now partly by the property of Ardeshir Jamshedji Madan and partly by the property of Adarji Jamsedji Panthaki.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1920.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
5368 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LADOBAI BALKRISHNA PEDNEKAR for self and as administratrix of the property of BALABAI HARI PEDNEKAR has contracted to sell to our clients DWARKADAS and LUKHMIDAS PURSHOTAMDAS LUKHMIDAS, and PRANJIWANDAS LUKHMIDAS the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kandewadi Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 559, Old Survey No. 491 and New Survey No. 7512 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 806 and Street No. 17 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the wall of the property belonging to Coppersmith Panchayet, on or towards the west by the Kandewadi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Shamrao Narayen Laud and on or towards the South by the property of Luxman Bathaw.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1920.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5369

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 821.

THE AUCTION SALE of 50 CRATES SODA WATER BOTTLES, 10 OZ. (JAPAN MAKE) ARRIVED PER S. S. "TENSHIN MARU."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by the order of Messrs. D. J. Mistry and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Pallonji Hirji and Sons, the following:—

50 crates each of one gross Soda Water bottles of 10 oz. (Japan make), arrived per s. s. "Tenshin Maru."

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent requires at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by Well-known Makers Safe, Electric Fans, File-cabinets, Roll Top Tables, English Bath Tubs, Electro-Plated Wares and Crockery.

Under instructions from C. M. Correa, Esq., of Indian Finance Department, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Humayun Mahal, Gell Street, behind Byculla Club, and Indian Mafg. Co., Ltd., the following consisting of rich silk tapestry lined Chesterfield drawing room suites, by Dewji Kanji and Co., cabinets teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror door almyrahs, by Dewji Kanji and Co., wardrobes single and double beds, by Dewji Kanji and Co. and Ahmed Dewji, very rich and old choices Chinese vases, jars, electro-plated wares, silverwares, roll top table, safe on stands, cheval glass clocks in domes chess of drawers by Dewji Kanji and Co., safe, file, cabinet, roll top table, bentwood furnitures, bath tub, etc., etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, CONTRACTORS AND STEVEDORES.
The AUCTION SALE OF ARMY AND NAVY CANTEEN STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in Alexandra Lock at Liquor Shed warehouse, the following surplus stock of Army and Navy Canteen Stores.

194 cases spaghettie, 600 cases tripe, 188 cases baking powder, 470 cases marconi, 320 cases mixed herbs, 320 cases assorted sunps, 550 cases saddle paste, 298 cases lemonade crystals, 45 cases mixed fruit drops, 30 cases cigarettes, 100 metal polish, 150 cases ground pepper, 327 cases stewed kidney, 95 cases herring roes, 352 cases curried fowl, 384 cases dental cream, 164 cases roast fowl, 78 cases batchelor buttons, 37 cases seddlity powders, 229 cases crab, 200 cases carrots, and turnips.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1920.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 10th instant at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF NEW FURNITURE.
On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of Habib Building, opposite Portuguese Church at Girgaum Tram Termination, furniture such as dining table, chairs, dumb-waiters, meatsafes, clothes baskets, office tables, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble tables, teapoys, hatstands, office clock, almirahs, Chesterfield sofa, Chesterfield easy chairs, half back sofa, iron bedsteads, chese of drawers, dressing wash-hand tables, safe etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1920.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SULPHUR BLACK.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned:—
5 casks Sulphur Black.

AUCTION SALE of Large Lot of Empty Large and Small Glass Bottles, Jars, Corks, etc., Chuckla, opposite Messrs. Dewjee Canji and Co.'s Furniture Shop.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3651 of 1919, Bai Joolikhabai vs. Hawabai and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 18th October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Chuckla, the stock-in-trade of the business carried on by Hajee Jamal Hajee Ebrahim, deceased, in the name of Hajee Ebrahim Fazal, consisting of a large lot of large and small glass bottles, corks, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandra, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets single and double glass door almyrahs handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, glass door book cases, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing tables and wash-hand tables, writing tables, office chairs, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, reclining sofas, easy chairs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table, hall and wall lamps, meat-safes, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of R. W. Morris, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 7th October, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES RAISED COLOURED COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Gali, near the well, by order of Messrs. The Mathuradas Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the concerned the following goods:—

200 bales Raised Coloured Cotton Blankets 46in. by 76in. by 1½ lbs. each bale containing 200 pieces.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN APPEAL TO SOCIETY!

Messrs, K. D. and Brothers dedicate their supremely touching Picture

"SLAVES OF PRIDE"

(6 Reels—6000 feet.)

to those mercenary parents who think the future happiness of their daughters can be based on Rupees, Annas and Pies!

HERE'S AN EYE-OPENER FOR THEM!

Miss Joyce plays the role of a beautiful girl who is sacrificed in matrimony to the god of wealth. Patricia Leeds, the girl, becomes the unwilling bride of Brewster Howard, a wealthy man obsessed with excessive ideas of his own importance and a sufferer of the pirde germ.

"SALVES OF PRIDE"

There is a side of life depicted in "Slavos of Pride" which seldom finds its way to newspaper columns. That is the walls of pride that many individuals build up around themselves. Many a sterling character is hidden from view by the high walls of pride erected around it. Brewster Howard was one of these individuals. He carried this to the extent that he killed his affection for his wife.

A DRAMA OF THE MOMENT!

Here is a feature that tears the veils off of pride.

It reveals this sin as the deadliest oi the seven supreme evils.

Alice Joyce has here a role of surpassing grandeur.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

NEXT SATURDAY

Another Virile Vitagraph Picture

"Captain Smith"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

Featuring the popular Idol of Millions

EARLE WILLIAMS.

as an Australian bandit and a pet of high-class English Society!

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE WHIRLWIND VITAGRAPH SERIALS

"The Man of Might"

AND

"The Scarlet Runner"

Speed—Romance—Power—Adventure.
Each Episode A Complete Story
Pollard Comic

"RAISE THE RENT"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

W. BANWARD presents his 1920–21

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY

25 Artistes Direct from London including the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

To-night Thursday 7th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.

"Plums for Pickings"

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Daily at 6-30 p.m. A Woman's Life drama
Pathe Cinema Ld. presents

Dolors Cassinelli in "The Web of Deceit."

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTU PALACE OF BOMBAY,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
TO-NIGHT.

Ruth Roland in "THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

Ep. 11 12th

PATHE REVIEW
Showing the wonders of the world

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD

DIPPY DENTISTS

COMIC BY POLLARD
POPULAR PRICES

TIME:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matines on Saturdays and Ban Holia at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

UNIVERSAL'S NEW WHIRLWIND SERIAL

"MOONRIDERS"

starring the World-Renowned ART ACORD and the celebrated beautiful Star MILDRED MOORE as the Hero and Heroine of a hundred fights.

See the hair-raising situations and the miraculous escapes of the dare-devil Fighter battling single-handed against overwhelming odds, hounding the outlaw band—those masked bandits who terrorise the countryside—right within their own dens.

"MOONRIDERS"

give you a peep into the future—the use of the Wireless Telephone which plays an important part in the activities of this nefarious gang of free-booters

FIRST WEEK-GOING FULL STEAM AHEAD!

Opening 6 Chapters—6000 feet!

a MARIE WALCAMP Drama of the "TEMPEST" Series—2 Reels every Week

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

DON'T MISS THE

SEMI-FINAL WEEK!

TO-NIGHT

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS.

Present the

FOURTH WEEK'S

Instalment—6 parts—6,000 feet—of their Interesting powerful, Serial

"Lightning Bryce"

featuring

JACK HOXIE and **ANN LITTLE.**

Two well-known Stars who are at their best in this newest and most stirring of all serials.

There are many big feature touches in this serial that will make you agree with us that it is the greatest serial ever made.

'LIGHTNING BRYCE'

A side-splitting Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows Daily: 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL

"The Prodigal Liar"

A thrilling chase of a bandit over mountain trails. Sensational race between a thoroughbred and an automobile.

Also a Fine Comic.

"THE FILM SPOILERS"

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgum

presents

THE THIRD INSTALM
of the popular Serial

THE GREAT GAMBLE

A serial, electric in Dynomic force and high Voltage climaxes.

THIS WEEK—EPSDS.—7-8-9

The programme also inclules a Chaplin Comedy.

Prize Shows 3-30 and 5-15 on Sat. and Sun. only.

Four performance daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T-)

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

CONCERTS 2 ONLY
CHARMING MUSIC
BY

Pandit Vishnu Digamber

AT

The Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

(Academy of Indian Music)

Girgaon, Sandhurst Road Bombay.

ON

Saturday 9th October at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 10th .. 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rates of Teckets:— Rs. 5, 3, & 2.

Tickets cai be had at the Vidyalaya.

5320

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TWO NIGHTS ONLY
TWICE NIGHTLY
at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m;
DR. ROWE presents
The Great White

MAHATMA Coy.

Mystic Mora

Clairvoiante—Fortune Teller

Dr. Richard Rowe

Hypnotist and Magician

Keilderson

Trick change Ventriloquist
First appearance in India
CELEBRITIES PAST AND PRESENT
SEE The Murder List
SEE The Spirit Cabinet
SEE The Hypnotic Electrical Act
HEAR Mora's Predictions
HEAR The Ventriloquil Family of 16 Members
SEE The Great Blackboard Test

Plans at ROSE & Co. Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing Sat. 9th Oct.
Reynolds Denniston Ld. presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
Sat. 9th Oct. at 9-30 p.m. sharp

"SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP"

A Farce in 3 Acts,
Sunday 10th at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Mon. 11th & Tues. 12th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.
A New play in 3 Acts

"Eyes of Youth"

Wed. 13th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.

"Up in Mable's Room"

Thurs. 14th at 9-30 p.m.

"THE ACQUITTAL"

Fri. 15th & Sat. 16th at 9-30 p.m.

"STOP THIEF"

Price as usual. Booking at Rose & Co.

Hydrometers

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD.
MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road, Bombay.



WILLIAM'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE.

A Radical and sure cure for Influenza, malaria Instermittent and Remittent fevers in 48 hours. Price Re. 1.

NO MORE RINGWORM

WILLIAM'S
Ring worm Ointment

A magic cure for Indian Tropical Washerman's or Dhoblies' itch, in 20 minutes, Price As. 8.

Our consulting Physician
Dr. A. Saldanha, L.R.C.P. & S. etc.
Attends from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m.
5 to 7 p. m.

WILLIAM & Co.

Pharmaceutical Chemists
Opp, J. J. Hospital,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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AT MODERATE PRICES—
THE STANDARD MOTOR HOUSE,
"BHATIA GRIHA,"
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY



Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co
Near Cinema
Girgaum, BOMBAY

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 6th Oct, 1920

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 6th Oct. 1918.	June 1st to 6th Oct. 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) — —				67.85
Fort (St. George's Hospital) —				76.38
Esplanade (Gok Taj. Hospital) —				72.10
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) — —				77.54

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 5th Oct, 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m.; 10 a.m.; 2 p.m.; 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.042	Inches
Temperature of Air	85.2	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.6	"
Dew Point	79.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.819	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	4.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.4	"
Minimum do.	79.8	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.	SSE. WSW.	
Movement of Wind	121	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	0.00	"
Do. do. year	40.71	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water: Bombay Mean Time			High Water: Depth on Sill		Day of Month	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time			Low Water: Depth on Sill	
	Oct.		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	6	m	4	30	26	6	6	m	11	5	20	1
			4	37a	24	9			10	55a	17	15
Thu.	7	m	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7					
			7	29a	24	8			0	46a	19	8
Fri.	8	m	1	0	26	4	8	m	0	28	18	4
			1	0a	25	8			1	51a	18	9
Sat.	9	m	9	7	27	2	9	m	2	48	17	11
			9	40a	27	3			3	26a	16	8
Sun	10	m	9	24	27	6	10	m	3	36	17	
			10	29a	28	1			4	5a	15	11
Mon.	11	m	10	34	27	6	11	m	4	23	17	6
			11	10a	26	7			4	4a	15	8
Tues.	12	m	11	11	27	8	12	m	5	5	17	7
			11	48a	28	10			5	16a	15	2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th October, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear Humidity is locally below normal and day temperature is above the average in the east and north Punjab Night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is in moderate excess, Agra reporting a maximum of 102° F; night temperature is below the average at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana and rose to 106° at Bikaner. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind, but is inslight defectin east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in Cutch, the defect being large at in land stations in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess, Deesa and Ahmedabad recording maxima of 107°.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is in excess at Akola and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri reports 0.66", Mormugao 0.23" and Karwar 0.56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature is above normal both by day and night at Bombay, but is in defect during the day at Karwar and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.37" of rain and Sholapur 0.63". Skies are lightly clouded in the north and are moderately clouded in the south, where humidity is in slight excess. Day temperature has fallen below normal in the south Bombay Deccan, but remains above normal in the northern half of the division. Night temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Arabian Sea appears to have moved away from the coast probably to a more northwesterly position. Under its influence nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar, the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan. Local rainfall is reported from the Madras Deccan and the Coromandel coast. The indications of the depression in the Bay are not so well marked to-day. Day temperature remains high to the north of latitude 18° N., the highest maximum recorded being 107° F. at Ahmedabad. Nights are much warmer than usual in the Bombay Deccan and the north Konkan.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend northwards on the west coast and the Bombay Deccan and may increase on the north Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th October 1920.

The depression is still in the centre of the Bay and has probably not yet concentrated into a storm. Weather is disturbed off the Konkan coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the Konkan, Mysore, southeast Madras, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occured in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and the Bombay Deccan. Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Akyab two inches; Hanamkonda one; Mysore two; Cocanada one and a half; Vizagapatam one.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. As all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-, MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FRESH STOCK

Received of. Primus and Optens Stoves. Dr. Mallick Patent Ic-Mic Cook, criterion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.

D.D. Deshvatti & Co.

275, Hornby Road.

Headache

Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,

JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

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HYDROCELE

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CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing —why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced!

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, gue, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALLA'S BALAMRIT. for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, As. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi. etc. etc. As 6 each,

Sold everywhere in India and also by
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at 1-3 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. "O.K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Rs. 1-4-0, Blades Re. 1-8, per 10 Gillette Blades Rs. 4 each. All Post free. MACKENZIE Co., 89, Medows St., (Op. Cornaglia), Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	16.78
Jan.	16.40
Mar.	16.15
May	15.93

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 5th.

utures at New York Oct.		22 65
" " Jan.		21.16
" " Mar.		20.90

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	Ex. Divd. £69
Honkong Bank	£68½
National Bank	£50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 4th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Quoted	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Oct. 6.

For forward business for Southerns nothing was reported in the Marwari Bazaar till 3 p.m. There were sellers at Rs 420 and buyers at Rs. 418 and business for Rs. 100 was done at Rs. 419.

At Colaba nothing was reported but there were sellers at Rs. 416.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain quiet but steady, and the inquiry is limited to high class quality only, while ordinary cotton is not in demand yesterday about. Rs. 1,500 are reported to have been sold.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

6th October, 1920.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	
M.G, Bengal	—	245	220	195	
M.G. Ind Punjab	—	245	220	195	
M.G Oomra No. 3	320	285	245	—	
Central P. No. 1 ..	400	365	325	—	
Do. No. 2 ..	360	325	285	—	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. of the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Oct. 1920

Cotton	1214 Bales.
Wheat	24407 Qrts
Linseed	7078 "
Rape, etc.	2829 "
Gingellyseed	1801 "
Poppyseed	110 "
Groundnuts	73 "
Castorseed	640 "
Rice	1109 "
Myrabolams	Nil
Cottonseed	156 6 "
Mowraseed	75 "
Gram	375 "
Juwar	1878 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	566 "
Bajree	4167 "
Coal	3238 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6th 1920.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 8 0
Bank Demand	1 8 1/16
Acceptance Bills	1 8 1/4
Fcs. Demand	417
American Dollars	348
Hongkong "	249½
Shanghai	358
Japan "	176½
Singapore	140½

Market steady

WHEN FEET HURT LIKE WALKING ON A HOT GRIDDLE

Try the medicated and oxygenated foot baths used and recommended by these official holders of the World's Walking, Running and Sprinting Championships.

For immediate relief and a really lasting cure, one cooling, refreshing, healing, and antiseptic footbath in oxygenated water is all you need. This solves for anyone the problem of how to get rid of the intense torture produced by sore, tender, tired, aching, burning, smarting, swollen, and perspiring feet, weak arches, corns, callouses, blisters, or any other bad foot troubles.

To instantly medicate and oxygenate the water in a foot-bath, simply dissolve a tablespoonful of Reudel Bath Saltrates in about a gallon of water. Millions of pounds of this remarkable compound were used in France alone during the war. The medicated water not only cures and prevents foot troubles, but also banishes any muscular aches, strains, sprains or pains, rheumatic swellings or stiffness, eczema, rashes, insect bites, and tortures. It is regularly used and recommended by the following World's Champion Athletes: Tom Payne, E. C. Horton, H. V. L. Ross, W. G. George, C. W. Hart, and Jack Donaldson. These men are, respectively, the official World's Record Holders for distance walking (both amateur and professional), long and short distance running, and for sprinting. Their success depends upon having sound feet, and they must certainly be regarded as the highest authorities upon means of avoiding any foot troubles. All chemists keep the refined Reudel Bath Saltrates compound ready put up in convenient and very inexpensive packages. A half-pound is sufficient to rid the whole family of all foot troubles and keep them so.

THE DAR-UL-ULUM, MUSLIM SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

RE-OPENS 27th September after vacation. Efficient teaching by qualified staff with European Principal from England. Boarding arrangements conducted by experienced Suptdt. Younger boys kept under European matron. Limited accomodation. Those desiring admission may apply PRINCIPAL, DAR-UL ULUM, PANCHGANI. 4632

KATOI STICKS

Destroys Mosquictos Rs. 1-2 per box.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess St., Bombay

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Oct. 6th 1920

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Java	No. 10	1 0 0
Ja urji	No. 10½	0 15 6
Turumbhai	No. 12½	1 2 0
Japanji	No. 6½	0 12 6
Japan	No 40/1	2 3 0
Do.	No 42/2	2 3 0
Do	No. 9/10	3 0

METAL.

Revised rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations Oct 6th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	89 0 0
Do.	1/	90 0 0
Do.	1¼	86 0 0
Do.	1½	90 0 0
Do.	1¾	88 0 0
Do.	2	88 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 6th 1920.

	per Md	Rs. a. p
Copper	3/4	80 0 0
Do	1	82 0 0
Do.	1¼	82 0 0
Do.	1/2	82 0 0
Do.	1¾	83 0 0
Do.	2	83 0 0
Japanese Copper Barra		26 0 0
Pinchbeeka Joint		51 0 0
Copper English-Barra		39 0 0
Tin-Barra		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Oct. 6th 1920, 6 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Deliver. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	8 12 0
" Cawnpore 70-36	58 0 0	8 1 0
Karachi Baogla	60 0 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Kelhi	13 8 0	14 0 0
" Cawnpore	13 4 0	11 12 0
Yellow Cawapore	14 0 0	14 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18 8 0	18 10 0
" Ilsa	17 0 0	17 12 0
Rapeseed, White 85-16	100 0 0	19 12 0
Cajar 78-8	80 0 0	13 8 0
Gajar 30-0	75 0 0	15 8 0
Black	60 0 0	14 0 0
Rapeseed, White	18 8 0	17 4 0
Gingelly	88 0 0	17 0 0
Mowraseed	6 0 0	8 4 0
Bajree	49 0	
Cheranseed	52 0 0	4 2 0
Cocoanseeds ..	39 0 0	5 9 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 10 6
Linseed May	18 14 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26/4/6.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 113.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/8 1/8.
D. D. on London 1/8 3/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/9
D. D. on Paris Frc. 428.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 460 N.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 176 N.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 167 N.
American Cross rate dollars 3.43.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 52.25.
London Silver spot D. 57 5/8
London Silver forward D. 57 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
5 per cent. Terminable Loan 93
5½ per cent. Paper 57/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91¼ to 92¼.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed very quiet with downward tendency.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2700, By. Cotton 1080, By. Dying 2820, Century 937/8, Cent. India 4940, Colaba Land 2550, Crescent 575, Currimbhoy 1150, David 1495, Fazul 1640, Finlay 1030, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 542/8, Kohinoor 3150, Kasturchand 1775 M, New Great 815, Pearl 1020, Phoenix 925, Shapurji 360, Simplex 750 8 xrt, Swan 1035, Swadeshi 4500, Tata Mill 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 785, By. Burma 660, By. Burma N. 1. 220 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 17/12 By. Tramway 725 By. Steam 4/0, Bundi Cement 40, Ind Cement 380 xd, Katni Ord 235, Katni Defd 120, New India Ins. 5 pr, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Or. 130 xd, Tata Defd. 725, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 255, Scindia Steam, 4 dis, Tata Bank 32.

T. MBER | TIMBER | TIMBER !

BOON TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND MERCHANTS.

Best teak wood direct from our forest and cut in our own Saw Mills. Supply from large stock of all sizes of beams, planks and scantlings held in Bombay and also against orders direct from Mills. We assure satisfaction.

A trial will convince you of what we claim. Please write to:

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Bombay Yard:—CANOUGHT ROAD,
Gorupdeo, Bombay.
5364

S. C. DUTT AND B. K. DUTT.

Estd.) INDIAN MECHANISTS 1904)
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NEW COTTON CROP.

BROKERS NOT TO DO ANY BUSINESS.

UNDER CONTRACTS BOARD.

An urgent general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Association's Hall, Marwari Bazaar, to receive and consider the report of the deputation which recently met the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhowandas presiding.

Mr. Balubhai Mashroowala, one of the members of the deputation, explained what had happened at Poona, when the deputation was received by the Revenue Secretary and in conclusion appealed the members to stick to the resolutions that would be adopted at the meeting.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

That this meeting records its dissatisfaction and keen sense of disappointment at the result of the deputation's meeting with the Secretary to Government.

That this meeting expresses its complete dissatisfaction at the reply given by Government to the deputation and resolves that business in new crop contracts (1920-21), shall be commenced only when it shall be so resolved by the general trade meeting and the Association shall strictly abide by the decision of the general trade meeting in so far as the question of the business in new crop contracts is concerned.

That this meeting further resolves that in due course of time the Association may convene a general trade meeting to submit the above resolutions for consideration.

That this Association is strongly opposed to any business being done under the control of the Cotton Contracts Board.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Regarding the Congress Sub-Committee's report on the programme of non-cooperation, I wish to point out that the report does not say a word as to the lines on which a vigorous propaganda for boycotting foreign cloth should be organized and carried amongst the merchants importing and dealing in foreign cloth as it does in the case of title-holders, school-masters, pleaders and councillors. The Sub-Committee merely advises a revival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving for manufacturing Swadeshi cloth, but what will that avail, if merchants be allowed to dump, in Indian markets, foreign cloth in ever-increasing quantities tempting the customers with its gloss, its superior texture, its comparative cheapness and its finer quality? If a ban is to be placed forthwith upon the existing schools, colleges and law courts even before the establishment of national institutions and arbitration courts, why on earth is the same ban not to be extended to foreign cloth even before resorting to manufacturing Swadeshi cloth? "There is no way", says an American writer of note, "in which you can develop a market for your own products except by cutting off the market for foreign goods."

In Poona at any rate there is a greater necessity first of a boycott of Videshi than of recourse to manufacturing Swadeshi cloth. It is a year since Mahatma Gandhi had been to Poona in connection with his Swadeshi propaganda, when a public meeting was held in Gaekwad wada, fine speeches were delivered by local leaders and a Swadeshi Sabha was formed with Mr. Lavate as its President. The said Sabha backed out of its undertaking immediately as Mahatmaji turned his back upon Poona. The nett result of all Swadeshi activity in Poona at the present day is that the Budhwar Peith—a central locality for all business activities and where a few days ago there was not a single shopkeeper dealing in cloth—has been now captured by such merchants and notably Guzerathi merchants as deal in foreign ware and conspicuously in foreign cloth. When questioned as to why they deal in foreign cloth, they answer by counting amongst their customers some of the leaders and pleaders and college students of this place who patronise them simply because of their keeping the foreign cloth for sale.

Under these circumstances, it is essentially necessary that a vigorous propaganda for a boycott of foreign cloth should at once form a conspicuous part in the programme of non-cooperation. As in the case of a boycott of titles, schools, colleges, law courts and councils, so in the case of this boycott of foreign cloth, workers in every town, taluqa and district should be asked to compile a list of the merchants importing and dealing in foreign cloth and a small deputation of the leading non-cooperationists should wait upon such merchants and urge upon them the necessity of not dealing in foreign cloth. Those, who have already agreed to do so, will be expected to induce others to do likewise. In the case of those merchants, who refuse to be guided by the suggestion of the deputation the members thereof should next proceed to approach the house-owners, who own the premises on which the said shops are set up and urge upon them the necessity of ejecting such merchants as deal in foreign cloth. Lists of such merchants or such house-owners as refuse to abide by such words of admonition on the part of the Deputation members should be furnished to the provincial headquarters for information and publication. In short, this aspect of boycott of foreign cloth will, it is hoped, receive its due consideration, by those whom it may concern, along with the other kinds of boycott so ably drafted by the members of the Congress Sub-Committee.—Yours, etc.,

S. P. PARKHI,
(A non-practising H. P.).

781, Sadashiv Peith,
Poona City.

REQUISITION, ACQUISITION OR CONFISCATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the war, requisition was the order of the day. Loyal India meekly, willingly, faithfully, fully placed her resources at the disposal of the Government. She suffered inconvenience, but never murmured or grumbled a bit. Nay, she took delight in serving His Majesty and his Government. We know full well:—

(1) How the Prince of Wales Museum was converted into Lady Hardinge Hospital.

(2) How the Science Institute was used as War Hospital.

(3) How the Parsi General Hospital was taken over by Government for the wounded whites.

(4) How the G. I. P. Railway new offices were requisitioned for Invalids, etc.

(5) How our meagre maidans—Gymkhana, Christ and Colaba—were partly occupied by Indian and European troops for years.

(6) How workers were requisitioned for Dadar Camps and Hospitals.

(7) We also know, how rice was requisitioned from Burma.

(8) How wheat was secured from Sindh and Punjab.

(9) How hay was collected from this province.

(10) How foodstuffs were cornered and exported.

(11) How hardware and timber were shipped to Mespot.

(12) And how Labour Corps were formed and despatched to France, Egypt, Africa and Mesopotamia.

But few are aware, Sir,

(13) How lighters and barges and small country craft were requisitioned by Government.

(14) How steam launches and sailing ships were taken by Government.

(15) And even the very very few steamers owned by Indians were commandeered by Government, taken into the war zone; and many were sunk by the enemies; and the compensation paid by Government both for hire and for loss, has been most inadequate. I know of a specific case in which, the owners had only one steamer; it was fully chartered for one voyage. They prayed the Government to allow the ship to complete her charter; but to no avail! The ship was sunk near Gibraltar; and owners who had paid Rs. 14,25,000 for the ship, were given Rs. 8,75,000 by Government! And though, three years have elapsed, the matter is unsettled!

(16) Railway lines are stripped! Bogeys, wagons and engines have been exported! We Indians are put to endless hardships for want of carriages, and that too in times of peace!

(17) It is important to note, that one of the main causes of the high prices of foodstuffs, building materials, etc., is the lack of transport. And with railways stripped and steamships and sailing crafts requisitioned and never replaced by Government, the dearth of transport is naturally felt; and it is for the readers to judge how far the Requisition has been a confiscation in reality. How the present Acquisition is a Demon in Disguise, we shall see later!—Yours, etc.,

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POONA RACING SEASON.

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

IN AID OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The following are the results of the 8th Extra Meeting, of the Poona Racing Season run yesterday in aid of the Children's Welfare Scheme:—

In spite of the heat, the poor fields in the most important events and a mid-week meeting the attendance at the Poona Races was a good one. Yesterday's meeting was an extra one in aid of the Children's Welfare and it is gratifying to know that it was well patronized. Perhaps the attendance would have been larger if the fields were more attractive and the weather pleasanter. Many also reserved their energy for next Saturday which will be the last meeting of the season.

The three divisions of the Holkar Plate in which decent fields ran and also the Curzon Plate were really the events in which the public showed great interest. Waabil and Ayr Laddie, two favourites won the 2nd and third divisions, while an outsider, Good Star, won the 1st division. The public went down very badly on Arthur.

In the Curzon Plate Johnnie H, a hot favourite, had to be contented with 3rd place as Viola won the race from Mist. Last Saturday Viola who was well backed tried hard, but failed. That run did her good.

Only three ran in the 1st division of the Salisbury Plate and eight in the 2nd division of the same Plate.—Why on earth this Plate was divided, is a puzzle as the entry was never so large. Japanese Pine won the 2nd division which showed a field of eight.

The Travellers' Stakes was won by Dialect, Mossley, a hot favourite, again failed to secure a place. Mossley appears to be a little bit off at present.

Details:—

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Munshi M Yussuf Khan's GOOD STAR, 8-2, Orrell 1
Mr Heath's DILAWAR, 8-3, J Flynn 2
Mr S K Kelavkhor's SANNAYET, 8-10, Mujeed 3
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's BISMARCK, 8-6, Barnett 4

Did not run:—Tired Tim, Baktiari, Khailan.

The race:—From a good start Last Day showed the way to Creditor till the 3rd furlong when Bismark joined them. Dilawar came on the scene and assumed the lead, Last Day and Creditor retired. In the home turn Good Star caught Dilawar and a fine race in the straight ensued. Good Star won by ½ length, 2½ lengths, neck.

Time:—1 min. 37 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 234; Places Rs. 64-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 49.

Trainer:—Faraj bin Sanaj.

THE HOLKAR'S PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's WAABIL, 7-7, Harrison 1
Mr M Goculdass' TRADE MARK, 7-13, Purtoosingh 2
Messrs. Sneff bin Gazal and Mubarak's COMPLIMENT, 8-12, Orrell 3
Mr Malik's JOKER, 9-0, Mujeed 4

Did not run:—Fox Trot, Shah.

The race:—From the start Compliment went to the front closely pursued by Trade Mark and Joker and Arthur. Arthur and Compliment ran level till the bend where Compliment dropped back, and Trade Mark came up. Arthur gave up in the distance when Waabil challenged and passed Trade Mark to win as he liked by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths and 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 51-8; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 31-8.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr D C Cooper's AYR LADDIE, 8-12, Northmore 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's REEMAN, 7-10, Harrison 2
Messrs M M Isfani and T V Shroff's BAHADOORJUNG, 8-12, Longhurst 3
Mr. Abdoolal Foros'i SOCROTRA, 9-0, Ruiz 4

Did not run:—Kitchner, Galloten, Black Pasha, Dholpore, Ayala, Burrack, Dharawell.

The race:—From a fair start Royalty and Aligarh jumped out first followed by Ayr Laddie and Bahadoorjung. Reeman close behind. Reeman gained the advantage after a furlong which he kept till the distance where Ayr Laddie challenged and passed him easily to win by 3 lengths, 4 lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53-8; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 23-8.

Trainer:—M. Ryan.

THE LONG DISTANCE OPTIONAL SELLING RACE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr M Goculdass' MATCHLOCK, 8-7, Huxley ....
Mr R S Captain's GENEVIEVE, 8-13, Harrison ....
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's ROYAL AMBITION, 8-10, Donnelly ....
Mr R Griffith's BABUGARH, 6-10, Japheth

The race:—From a good start Genevieve was first to get out followed by Babugarh. Babugarh soon gave place to Royal Ambition. At the 6th furlong, Matchlock improved position and gradually closed on the leaders. Genevieve was first in straight where Matchlock challenged. Matchlock overtook Genevieve easily and won by ½ length, 4 lengths, second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 45 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16-8; Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Trainer:—Robinson.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Humble's DISCUSSION, 9-0, Townsend 1
Mr A J D'Souza's CLAIM A, 8-12, Orrell ... 2
Mr J Rustomjee's LUCKY QUEEN, 8-10, Ruiz 3

The race:—Lucky Queen showed for a little while and was soon overtaken by Discussion; though Claim A tried his best he could not overtake Discussion who won comfortably by ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 31 3/4 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27-8, Places Rs.

Trainer:—M. Ryan.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Heath's VIOLA, 7-5, Purtoosingh 1
Mr Blessington's MIST, 7-7, Donnelly 2
Mr R R S's JOHNNIE H, 7-13, Lambert ... 3
Mr Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 8-13, McPherson 4

Did not run:—On Leave.

The race:—They were sent away well when Mist was quickest at the gate followed by Viola, Johnnie H and Anthracite. They ran in this order till the distance where Anthracite retired and Viola challenged. A fine race ensued Viola winning by a head, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 14 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 120; Places Rs. 30, Rs. 48 and Rs. 15.

Trainer:—T Fergusson.

THE TRAVELLERS' STAKE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr M Goculdass' DIALECT, 7-6, Purtoosingh 1
Mr A S Fezi's LAODICEA, 9-0, Townsend 2
Mr R S Captain's SUGARY SAM, 8-11, Harrison 3
Mr Heath's MOSSLEY, 8-3, J Flynn 4

The race:—Mossley cracked the pace from a fair start followed by Laodicea and Sugary Sam. Dialect joined them at the home turn where Mossley was done with. Dialect came in an easy winner by 1 length, 1 length and 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 45 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 20-8.

Trainer:—T. Robinson.

THE SALISBURY PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Pine's JAPANESE PINE, 8-13, Harrison 1
Mr M M Isfani's ANOTHER NIGHT, 7-3, Oomerkhan 2
Mr Noble's CHECKMATE, 8-8, Longhurst 3
Mr Hasting's LIVELY, 7-2, Townsend 4

The race:—Lively and Gold Reef walked the pace from Birthday Clothes and Another Night. Japanese Pine overtook the leading bunch at the 3rd furlong and passed them easily over never lesser Another Night passed Checkmate for second place.

Time:—

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 77-8; Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 86 and Rs. 44.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

FRESH STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

After the Calcutta Tramway strike was over, late last night, and the service resumed this morning for three hours, there was again a fresh strike. A limited number of people, including two of the ringleaders who were not present at last night's meeting when the settlement was made, held a meeting this morning at eight and expressed their disapproval at the terms arrived at. They sent word to those who had joined and induced them to leave work. The strikers say that the Commissioner of Police to whom they had sent their petition should settle the matter on their behalf with the Manager of the Company. The service is now practically wholly stopped. This evening there will be another meeting when the terms of settlement will be further considered.

INDIAN NEWES IN BRIEF.

At a mass meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans, held on Sunday the following resolution was adopted:—"Tha this meeting protests against the policy of repression leading to the arrest and trial of Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of the "Zemindar", Lahore, and place on record their sense of appreciation of his exalted patriotism and devotion to Islam, as also their sympathy with him."

* * * * *

At its monhly meeting, on the 28th September, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, among other matters, resolved to inform the Association of Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, Calcutta, that, while sympathising with some of the suggestions made by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, this Chamber is not in favour of the proposal to address the Government of India at the present juncture on the subject of improvements in the existing railway administration in India.

* * * * *

The Calcutta Customs staff effected a seizure of a maund of opium valued about Rs. 6,000 in the early hours of Monday morning, on board the steamer Japan. Two Chinamen have been arrested in this connection.

* * * * *

An Anglo-Indian, who gave his name as Collins to an Excise officer at Burdwan Station, was placed on trial before Mr. A. B. Goswtmi, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Calcutta, on a charge of illicit possession of contraband opium weighing eleven seers and a half which was found in his leather case. The accused was travelling by a down Bombay mail from Mokameh. He claimed to be tried as a European British subjte, but failed to prove his claim. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and also o pay a fine of Rs. 200.

* * * * *

The Non-gazetted Officers' Association, Madras, has sent the following telegram to the Government of India and President, Staff Selection Board:—Non-gazetted officers of Madras are seriously affected by the rules for the selection of the staff for the Government of India Secretariat, fixing the age limit at 25, thus excluding them altogether and pray that the age limit may be cancelled in case of those already in Government service, who may be allowed to compete before the Staff Selection Board.

PRINCE OF WALES.

WILL HE BE OUR NEXT VICEROY?

The "Hindu's" London correspondent wires under date September 30:—

Sir Sankaran Nair is leaving for India about the middle of October. I expect he will be there when the Congress meets. He is returning to the India Office probably next spring.

The "Standard" says there is some talk of the Prince of Wales going to India as Viceroy. He is to be sounded on his return. In case he goes Lord Chelmsford may stay on another year. I don't believe this is probable.

CASE OF MR. ISHAQ ALI.

CHARGES FRAMED'

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 5.

The case of Mr. Ishaq Ali (Zafer-mul-mulk), Editor of "Al Nazir", came up before the day. The Court was crowded with spectators. Prosecution witnesses explained various points from the speeches which the accused delivered at meetings at Rifah-I-Am, Lucknow and Barabanki. The accused, on being asked if he wished to cross-examine witnesses, said that he would, if ordered by the Court, file his written statement. Charges under sections 124-A and 153-A and 505, I.P.C., were framed against the accused, and the case adjourned to the 12th October.

EXPORT OF WHEAT.

To, the Editor of 'The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are very hot rumours in the atmosphere that Government is going to allow export of wheat to the extent of four lacs of tons from the stocks of the country. The prices in the Punjab and elsewhere are already above famine level, the Kharif crop has failed nearly in all parts of the country, owing to irrjegular monsoons, the sowing of the next Rabi crop is obscure due to the same reason,—in Jagannath Pruri and several other parts of the country a kind of very severe famine prevails and many pracious lives are being destroyed daily by hunger. In face of all these facts, will it not be suicidal on the part of the Government of the country to allow export of wheat and create a situation, the mere thought of which makes one shudder from head to foot. We have no voice in the administration of the country and, but pray God that good wisdom may prevail and the authorities responsible, may see the situation eye to eye with us before they commit such a grave blundere Yours &c.,

PROBONS PUBLIC,

Karachi, Oct. 1.

GUJRAT COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be kind enough to publish in your columns the following facts:

There has been a great stir in the Gujarat College, after the lecture of Mahtama Gandhi, on the non-co-operation movement. Already nearly forty of the students and two professors, Messrs. Godbole and Athavale, have left the College.

Last Friday there was excitement and noise especially in the First Year Arts division A The Principa camei n the class and spoke some words warning the class not to make noise. After him the Professor came to take the period. As the boys were talking with him the Principal came and said in a threatening tone, "Vacate the room in five minutes or your caution fee will be confiscated and you are suspended from the lectures till Friday, 8th Instant"

What sort of autocracy is this? Did not the students pay their fees to study? Did even the lady-students take part in the "disturbance" that they also are suspended?—Yours &c,

A GUJARATI

Ahmedabad Oct 3

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVG. CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent Mr. K. Hormusji appearing in your issue of to-day asking for information from the Committee appointed by the Shareholders of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited, it might be interesting to inform the shareholders that in pursuance of our appointment as members of the Committee, we met in Committee several times and after considering various points, wrote to the Board of Directors offering our co-operation with a view to examining the Company's affairs for the benefit of the shareholders.

We expected a reply very shortly from the Board, but to our astonishment the reply was not received until a few days back.

The Committee found the reply to be unsatisfactory and hence the Committee has again written another letter to the Board asking them to convene the adjourned statutory meeting, failing which the Committee will call a Meeting of the shareholders themselves.

We hope, this letter will satisfy the general body of shareholders.—Yours etc.

(Sd.) M. A. HAVELIWALLA,
J. V. PAES,

Bombay, Sep. 27. Members of the Committee.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Depression is still in centre of the B. and has probably not concentrated into storm. The weather is disutrbed off the Konkan Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Konkan, Mysore, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Akqab two inches; Karwar, Calicut one; Cochin two; Trivandrum one and a half; Hanamkonda one; Mysore two; Trichinopoly three; Cocanada one and a half; Vizagapatam one.

Forecast:—Extension in Konkan and Bombay Deccan.

MADRAS GOVT. PLEADERS.

TO BE ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 4.

A Government order states that for the purpose of the Government of India Act Government pleaders and Public Prosecutors must be non-officials and are therefore permitted to take part in politics for election purposes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND INDIAN LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I wish to call immediate attention to the peculiarly mean way in which the Prince of Wales is being utilized by capitalist and imperialist politicians in order to buttress up an extremely profitable, but altogether degraded and degrading, system for supplying cheap Indian labour to the Colonies,—the main profits from which swell the dividends of the British shareholders in Sidney and London. The Prince has called at two Crown Colonies hitherto, at both of which Indian Indetured labour has, in the past, been exploited with disastrous moral results to the Indians themselves, and not infrequently with fabulous money profits to the sugar companies concerned. The iniquitous system of the indentured "coolie traffic" has now been stopped, but immense subsidised efforts are being made in London and elsewhere to bring about some form of renewal of Indian labour recruiting for these Colonies. No stone is being left unturned; and, with a capitalist Government strongly entrenched at Westminister, there is always the possibility of succeeding. It is peculiarly odious, however, to find the Prince of Wales used as a mouthpiece In Fiji, there was no opportunity allowed him of meeting the self-respecting Indians who have been disgusted at the racial treatment meted out to them, making them inferior to the Fijians and Polynesians compelling them on all occasions for months together to go about the streets with a ticket of leave. The Prince has been furnished with an altogether onesided view of what had taken place. He declared (and good care was taken by Reuter to cable his words immediately all over the world) that he was glad to find that there was no racial question involved in the recent Indian disturbances. A glance at the statute book of the Fiji Government for the year 1920 would have shown him what a monstrous lie was being put into his mouth.

Furthermore, we have just had a second cablegram sent all over the civilised world concerning the condition of Indian labourers in Trinidad. Their treatment has been most carefully and impartially examined by a Commissioner of sent from Canada in 1916, This very able enquirer bore out by his investigations most of what I had already discovered in Fiji concerning the indenture system there,—though it shall be clearly understood that the evils in Trinidadwere not so acute as those in Fiji. Yet the Prince of Wales, on landing at Portt of Spain, Trinidad, has put into his mouth whan amounts to an advertisement for further India, Labour recruiting "The "Renown," we read, anchored in the roadstead this morning (Sept, 17) and the Prince of Wa es had an enthusia stic reception from a large crowd when he handed. Replying to an address by the Governor at Par iament House, the Prince referred the fact that Trinidad provided new oppotunities for the progress and well-being of a large immigrant population from India, which he hoped to visit ere long"

There is not a word here condemning the iniquities of the indenture system under which this large immigrant population came out or congratulating the Colony on getting rid of it: there is no word about the wretched conditions, under which the Indian here lived, such as Mr. Dobbs, the Commissioner from Canada, has described; but, instead of th;s, an obvious attempt has been made to whitewash the past and prepare the way for fresh immigration of Indian labour in the future.

Mahatma Gandhi has been quite right in refusing to welcome the Prince of Wales in India, until we are able to speak frankly to him what are lhe true facts, and not merely to hear from his lips the official version. The officials entrenched in office have sufficient power in their own hands, without this added power of using the Prince of Wales as their tool—Yours etc.

C. F. ANDREWS

Shantiniketan, Bolpur

DEMON OF PROFITEERING.

To, the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly find some space for this in the next issue of your widely read and popular daily?

As the costs of living are getting higher and higher every day the Labour party goes on strike and the employers have to yield ultimately to their demands. With all this, are the strikers happy?.. The grocers, provisions merchants, vegetable and fuel sellers etc., keep a vulture sight and watch with keen interest such strikers and their achievements, and no sooner they are granted an increase the market values go high comparatively of all the articles necessary for living. Vegetables are not available below annas 2 a seer, oils-copra and kardi between rupees12 to 16 a maund,salt annas 4 a pailee, rice, ghee and sugar rates are jumping every day up but not down. Will not our leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, the Municipal corporators, and benevolent folk take up this matter seriously in hand and alleviate the sufferings of the middle class people, most of whom are half starving and keep on one meal? They should consider the fates and sufferings of the poor clerks, school-masters, etc., who if they go on strike shall either have to beg in the open streets, or commit a suicide.

Why not take such immediate measures to crush down and bring these abnormal prices on the level of rates ruling pre-war times? Even the strikers admit that they would prefer pre-war rates of the necessaries of life to their increased wages. Who would give an ear, keep eyes open and set hands to its working out when the Demon of Profiteering whispers oi gold in their ears, palatial buildings to stay and motors to drive???

It would mean a blessing if the non-co-operationsists be divided into two groups, one to preach their doctrines and the other to set hands to bring down the prices.—Yours &c.,

ANTI-PROFITEERING.

4th October, 1920.

Official & Personal.

Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd were present at the Celebration of the Deccan College Anniversary on Monday afternoon last.

Syed Iskander Ali Mirza has left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Sir George and Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary, Captain A. K. MacEwan, Military Secretary, Captain C. Brooke-Short and Lieut. K. H. Grant, R.N., Aides-de-Camp, left Kirkee for Simla on Tuesday morning.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Salle Francaise: A talk by Prof. F. L. Charlier "How we are fooled or the critics critised," 6-20 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the G. P. O. at 9 a.m. (Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.)

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.08	13.08
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13.15	21.30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.15	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7.23

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

KOLASKAR—Saguna (Amba) only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kolaskar (Bar-a-Law) died of Fever, at Bombay on Sunday, October 3rd.

5362

MARRIAGE.

COSTA—SOUZA DUARTE: At Gloria Church, Byculla, on the 5th instant by the Rev. Dr. A. Steichen, Antonio M. da Costa, of St. Xavier's College, to Amelia E. de Souza Duarte, Guirim, Goa.—No cards.

5342

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Karmala with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Monday next.

LECTURE AT CHAUPATI SANDS.

Thakur Govindsingh of Dayananda Anathalya (Agra) will deliver a lecture on "Heroines of India" at 5-30 p.m., to-day on the Chowpatti sands.

BAND AT PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of W. H. Bond at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

SHRI SHIWAJI MEETING.

In yesterday's issue we inadvertently published Mr. Bole's name instead of Mr. Gole's regarding the meeting held at Poona under the presidency of the Maharajah of Kholapur.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The fifth general meeting of the above Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, (near Crawford Market) to-day at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) when Mr. K. B. Taraporwalla will discuss the subject "Should private work be done out of office hours." Mr. T. S. Gragson, A.R.I.B.A., Assessor for competition (No. 1) will read the criticisms and declare the award of the same.

BOY SCOUTS AND STRIKES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It amused me greatly to read one Mr. Davur's letter on the subject. I would like to know with what Scout movement he is connected. He gives certain quotations in "inverted commas" I would like to know from what book he draws his information and would like to hear of the author.—Yours, etc.,

"SEASONED PARSI."

The Dravida Vaidya Mandal and the All-India Ayurvedic Mahamandal, Madras, held meeting to express sorrow at the demise of the late Pandit Gopalcharlu, Ayurvedic Physician of Madras and decided to raise a suitable memorial to commemorate his name.

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European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says:—Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says. I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

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TESTIMONIAL.

True Copy.

"[illegible] Villa,"

[illegible] Hill,

Bombay, 2nd February, 19[illegible].

Dear Mr. Noel,

Its just four months since I last took up your course of physical training and I am glad to say I have benefited [illegible] by it.

I could first lift up fifty 50 pounds but now I can jerk up 170 pounds with ease. All my muscles have been [illegible] developed and I would recommend your system to all those in need of [illegible] a symmetrical body. Thanking you for the good you have done me.

I Remain,

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) S. S. SHAVAKSHAH.

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WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY.

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During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1035 and sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment, the examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M. D. B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory "Sugar was found nil" and Sp. Gravity 1013.

Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1035 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

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DR. I. P. EN[illegible]

Soap-expert of twenty years' [illegible] is now in Bombay. For instructions in [illegible] manufacturing soap on small and large [illegible] consult him at MANILAL [illegible] [illegible]ington Road, BOMBAY No. 8.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, October 7, 1920.

PHRASES OR REALITIES?

We referred the other day to the needless hurry with which the constitution of the All-India Home Rule League was changed. We deplored the autocratic procedure adopted for carrying through this change. We think that the League or the Swaraj Sabha, as it is now styled, has placed itself in a most unfortunate position by this change and the manner in which it was brought about. The position, however, is not irretrievable and, therefore, however much we may deplore it, we equally deplore the decision to which Mr. Jinnah and his co-signatories have come. They have, with great sorrow, resigned their membership of the League. We fully realise—and share—their sorrow. But we regret we cannot help saying they have been a little too hasty in coming to the decision they have made and have not adequately considered the inevitable unfortunate reaction of that decision on the present critical situation in the country. What the situation demands is unity of action, above all, on the part of all who are working under the Congress—the national—flag. This unity of action must, on no account, be jeopardised, whatever the cost to individuals or groups of individuals among us, so long as one common end unites us all. We do not advocate unity at any price. We want, we shall always continue to implore for, unity at any price that is consistent with honour and our common aim. We are strongly of opinion that unfortunate as is the majority decision of the All-India Home Rule League, it is a decision that is not only capable of being easily rectified, but is of a character that does not fully justify the drastic step taken by Mr. Jinnah and his co-signatories. The two determining causes of the decision, as stated by the latter, are, first, that the new constitution deliberately omits any reference to the British connection in clause 2 (1) thereof which lays down the goal of the League and that clause 2 (2) thereof is clearly permissive of unconstitutional and illegal activities provided they are peaceful and effective and, second, that the change in the constitution was made by adopting a procedure contrary to the rules and regulations of the League. Now as to the first objection, we think that the signatories have taken an unduly alarmistic view of the change. It is true that clause 2 (1) does not make a reference to British connection and that clause 2 (2) only mentions "peaceful and effective" methods. But section (1) of clause 2 does not stand alone. The most relevant section is section (3) which definitely lays down that "the interpretation of the word "Swaraj" (mentioned in section 1) shall not be extended beyond Article 1 of the Congress constitution." Now Article 1 of the Congress constitution clearly defines the form of Swaraj and the methods to be adopted to secure it—and this definition, we think, effectively disposes of the objection in regard to the omission of a direct reference to British connection—and it is, after all, best for Britain as well as ourselves that our loyalty to the British connection should be taken for granted rather than proclaimed to the world—as well as the fear of the signatories that "peaceful and effective" methods may include "unconstitutional and illegal activities." Thus the new constitution of the League, as it stands, is unexceptionable. As we stated on Tuesday, what is really objectionable is the procedure adopted by the League and its President. First, as to the President, we think Mr. Gandhi went beyond his legitimate powers, in allowing th change to be made by the vote of a majority which fell short of that fixed under the constitution. Secondly, if complete independence is what Mr. Gandhi and his supporters mean by "Swaraj," the reference to Article 1 of the Congress constitution is meaningless. But we do not believe that Mr. Gandhi requires the Swaraj Sabha to carry on a propaganda in favour of complete independence—apart from the fact that, under the new constitution, he is definitely precluded from doing so. It is time to speak out frankly. It is true that certain public utterances and writings of Mr. Gandhi and some of his supporters have created the impression that what they are aiming at is complete independence. But we refuse to believe that Mr. Gandhi is capable of a subterfuge that is responsible for the addition of section 3 to clause 2. We feel strongly that Mr. Gandhi is anxious to see that the Sabha follows Article 1 of the Congress constitution in spirit as well as in letter, in its propaganda dist and other activities. And it is, therefore, that we have urged him, so as to remove all conceivable misapprehensions, publicly to declare so. This is what, we think, Mr. Jinnah and his co-signatories should also have urged him to do before they decided on adopting the extreme step they have taken. We hope Mr. Gandhi will take immediate steps to remove all misunderstandings and that he will also reconsider his ruling given at the general meeting of the League. That ruling was arbitrary and must be rectified, if our political organisations are to be conducted on sound constitutional lines. In this matter, the signatories have a grievance and we earnestly trust Mr. Gandhi; with his characteristic contempt for prestige, will meet their desire. For the rest, the alarm of the signatories, as we have clearly shown, is no more real than is Mr. Gandhi's ruling tenable. And therefore, the difference that divides them does not justify either the resignation of the signatories or any possible reluctance on the part of Mr. Gandhi to do the right thing. We trust, therefore, that both sides will immediately realise that the larger and more abiding interests, which they fully share together, demand that they should also work together. "Men do not in the long run fight for phrases, but for realities." No words could be truer. We are all united in our demand for *realities*. Why should we let *phrases* divide our efforts—and make the attainment of "realities" more distant?

TRUTH AND PROPAGANDA

We find so many statements in the English Press which show complete misunderstanding of the spirit and the aims of the Khilafat movement and of the national movement of which it has become a part that it seems to us high time that someone acted as interpreter. We, therefore, propose to publish, from time to time, articles dealing with prevalent misapprehensions on this subject in the spirit of scientific inquiry, not of controversy. A mist of propaganda now obscures the issues, engendering much angry feeling on both sides. It is related of a Persian poet that he dreamed a dream. He thought he saw the devil stand before him, not in the hideous form which men ascribe to him, but as an angel, beautiful and wise and good. In great astonishment the poet asked: "But why do we regard you always as a wicked and malignant being?" The vision, with a sad smile, answered: "The pen is in the hand of the enemy." The little story may appear at first irreverent, but it is not so to the thoughtfully religious mind which—in the East, at any rate—has always recognised that God's view even of the devil cannot possibly resemble man's view since man is in the position of the devil's adversary, whereas God is over all; and that God's view, and not man's view, is the Truth. It is really just a parable of propaganda, which defames its adversary always in the name of righteousness, of orthodox, correct opinion, and so forth. Man has always, in all ages, sought to blacken his opponent; but only in our own time has such calumny been accepted as a necessary part of patriotic effort, and organised in every country as a State department on a permanent basis. We cannot but regard this new development as a great misfortune for the world, and a still greater danger, since history is being falsified, and facts are being distorted for one half the world of which the other half retains an undistorted vision. There is an attempt to keep the minds of intelligent men in leading-strings, which naturally results in irritation and resentment, the initial stages of rebellion. Another no less natural result of all official propaganda is that intelligent men in every country are inclined now to discredit everything that seems to emanate from an official source; and yet another is the tendency in all opponents of officialdom to assert their own case or opinions in the same high-handed way without allowing any weight or value to their adversary's. Even in England, which is still the freest country in the world, this irritation has been widely felt since the beginning of the war and, though but seldom mentioned, it is chief among the causes of that discontent with current politics which is driving men of good intelligence into the Labour party.

Propaganda—the prolonged attempt to impose upon a people stereotyped opinions which that people did not want—was chief among the causes of the downfall of the Russian Czardom. Propaganda—the strict censoring of all foreign news and literature and the suppression of free speech in the interests of the existing order—was chief among the causes of the downfall of the Turkish despotism. Propaganda—the suppression of one half the truth, and exaggeration with advertisement of the remainder—is the means by which the Turkish Empire has been done to death; and propaganda of both kinds—for England has her outside enemies—will cause the downfall of the British Empire, or of any empire in the world, if long pursued. For it is the most marvellous weapon ever devised for converting friends into enemies and loyalty into discontent. It takes no account of truth, is based entirely on expediency; and expediency changes every minute whereas truth is firm. It angers the peoples with a sense of undeserved deception and perverts the judgment of the rulers who, beneath its influence, become as men with belladonna in their eyes. They cannot judge the distance of an object nor yet discern it in its true proportions. Things which to other eyes seem natural strike them as monstrous and inexplicable, and, worst of all, surrounded by their propagandists, they are absolutely sure that they are right. It is obviously unscientific. What useful purpose does it really serve? The state of India at present is such as to demand a clearer vision and a fairer judgment than any propaganda can create. "The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" must be the policy, if India is to be delivered from unheard-of troubles and England from a position which, in view of all her protestations—another form of propaganda!—has become untenable. Let us try, at least, to get our premisses correct.

The Turks—the devil of our little parable—have faults no doubt, but they are far from being diabolical. They have been far more sinned against than sinning. Propaganda tells us that they massacred their Christian subjects constantly without excuse in much the spirit in which Englishmen play football. It says that they had no excuse whatever for taking part with Germany against the Allies, who had always been their best friends, and that, therefore, they deserved the cruel fate which has befallen them. We are told that the Khilafat agitation is entirely factitious; that it is the work of agitators, that the multitude of Muslims are untouched by it; and, last and most remarkable of all, that nothing has occurred historically to justify it. A very little study of the facts of recent history will be sufficient to dispel such notions, and to show that the present state of Indian feeling is the natural outcome of events which could have been ordered otherwise if Indian feeling had been duly represented in the British Empire. What is the use of talking of a League of Nations which shall make for peace on earth, when there is such bitter discontent within that Empire? The British Empire should have been our League of Nations, and it might have been, if England had not slighted Asia, where she was of old beloved and trusted, for the sake of European nations, which buy and sell the loyalty which Asia gives.

Notes of the Day.

Fact vs. Legend.

A glaring instance of the kind of propaganda to which we take exception in our leading article to-day is furnished by "the Pioneer" of Oct. 4 in an article entitled "Bolsheviks and Musulmans." It consists mainly of denunciation of the unfortunate Young Turk exiles, Enver Pasha in particular; and it is based not on the real facts of history but on the so-called facts of wartime propaganda. Of Enver, for example, we are told:

> His lust for power was exemplified at every stage of his career from the time when, in 1908, the Committee of Union and Progress made their *coup*, seizing the reins of power in Turkey themselves and reducing the Sultan to a mere cypher."

In 1908 Enver Bey, a high-spirited enthusiastic, very handsome youth, was altogether free from lust of power, as everyone who knew him at that time can testify. The Committee did not "seize the reins of power in Turkey," in the sense which is here implied, in 1908. Indeed the men who really made the Turkish Revolution never took high office, with the solitary exception of Mahmud Shevket Pasha whose qualifications were admittedly exceptional. The very names of most of them are to this day unknown, or only vaguely guessed even in Turkey. Their sincerity and self-restraint is without parallel in history, and if they reduced the Sultan to a cypher, which the "Pioneer" appears to think so reprehensible, their intention was to give to him the same position in relation to the State as that held by the King of England. They were all of them, old or young, experienced or inexperienced, Enver Bey as well as Mahmud Shevket Pasha, wildly, enthusiastically pro-British at that time.

The Rules of the C. U. P.

In 1908 and for some time afterwards the Young Turk party did not take high office. They were content to choose experienced men from among the statesmen of the old regime and make them ministers, the committee watching always with a view to introducing changes and reforms which make for progress. The members of the Committee had sworn in their oath of confederation to renounce personal ambition; and it was agreed that personal ambition, where it was irrepressible and serviceable as it is in certain types of character, should be kept strictly in the servant's place. The services of Enver in the actual revolution had been great, like those of Niazi Bey, Osman Effendi and other well-known leaders of fedais. But they were not the leaders of the Revolution, they were servants, and their reward was in exact proportion to their service and attainments. Enver was appointed military attache in Berlin, because he knew the German language well.

The Pro-German Party.

He thus came under the influence of German propaganda, and in the course of time came to espouse the German point of view regarding the policy which his leaders ought to adopt in order to preserve the Turkish Empire. But he was in no sense of the word a German agent, he was a Turkish patriot in favour of a particular course for Turkish patriotism. His arguments were roughly these: We all wish Britain to protect us, but I consider that it is impossible for her to do so. Great Britain is to-day attached to Russia, and subservient to Russia in her Eastern policy—to all intents and purposes a third-class Power. There are only two first class Powers in the world at present: Russia and Germany. Russia is determined to destroy us; therefor we must look to Germany. But he spoke as a subordinate to recognised superiors until after the great man of the Committee, Mahmud Shevket Pasha, was assassinated in June, 1913; and he met with little and only occasional success till after England had refused the offer of a virtual protectorate of the whole Ottoman Empire in the spring, and had refused to provide inspectors for Armenia in the autumn, of the same year. Nor can his or his party's influence be said to have been paramount with the Committee till Turkey had been tricked into the war upon the side of Germany, a course which Enver honestly considered the one hope to save the country from partition by the Entente.

A Cheap Sneer.

It is true, as stated by "The Pioneer", that Enver did become exceedingly unpopular in Turkey because he allowed Germany to drain the country of supplies and men, and the accusation of corruption has been pretty generally brought against him. But that was during the war, and not before it. And, considering his type of character, it seems at least possible that he believed that, by thus propitiating Germany, he was going the right way to save his country. When "The Pioneer" sneers at the Young Turk leaders for deserting Turkey, when the armistice was made with England, it seems to us unfair. Those men were threatened with immediate execution by the Allies; the court which tried them, if they were allowed a trial, would pretty certainly have been composed of men of the reactionary party, their relentless enemies. That in itself is a sufficient reason for their flight. But there may very well have been a more disinterested reason, in keeping with the best traditions of the Committee. In 1912, when the reactionary party came to power in Turkey just before the Balkan War, the Committee issued orders to its people to keep quiet, even though they suffered persecution, because (the reason is extremely interesting) "these rulers are the proteges of England, and England may protect the country while they are in power." It is possible that a similar order went forth at the armistice when the reactionary party came again in the ascendant. To talk of an "Enver-Talaat combination", as "The Pioneer" does, is absurd. The two men are as different as men can be. It is the strength of the Committee only which holds both together. One thing is certain: that neither Enver, Talaat nor Jemal would have been with the Bolsheviks now if England had dealt generously with their country in the terms of peace. A diatribe of this description against men who, whatever faults may be ascribed to them, are far from despicable, can do no good at such a moment as the present; for every Mussalman will see the bias and resent it.

Mr. Asquith Joins the Fray.

Swiftly, like swallows heralding spring, the statesmen of Great Britain are rushing into print with their views about the Irish situation. Lord Grey, Lord Morley, Sir Edward Carson have settled the Irish tangle in their own way and having settled it have now subsided gently into the great silence from which arose their unexpected voices. They might just as well have kept the silence which they preserved while Ireland's fight for liberty was nearing its tragic crisis day by day for all that their letter-writing has done to clarify the issue. Mr. Asquith is no exception. He brow-beats Lord Grey by saying that he cannot contemplate the latter's "counsel of final abandonment of the trust which history has imposed upon Britain." This sounds very much like the voice of Sir Edward Carson. But Mr. Asquith is too acute a politician to allow his case to go by default and he adds in his letter to "The Times" that "the Executive is impotent and aggressive and the want of policy has reached the climax in the unexampled campaign of reprisals for which the Government is responsible." This, no doubt, sounds very much like the voice of the Lord Mayor of Cork. But then Mr. Asquith was always so careful to speak with two voices. Is it not the same Mr. Asquith who was instrumental in torpedoing the Home Rule Bill in 1914? That Bill would have been gladly accepted by Ireland then, but much water has flown under the bridges since 1914 and it is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Asquith's timid folly is directly responsible for the tragedy of the Irish situation. Liberalism is bankrupt whether it is of the Asquithian Wee Free type or the Lloyd Georgian coercive and reactionary type in its Irish policy. "Men do not in the long run fight for phrases, but for realities"—sums up Mr. Asquith. Who shall deny that the Irish are fighting for a solid reality which is more to them than their life's blood as it should be to any self-respecting nation which has not lost all sense of its honour and of its greatness.

Bolshevism.

How they fight like angels when they fight Bolshevism! Huge victories are announced on behalf of Poland; Wrangel's army is made to capture whole divisions; Reuter is subvened for the purposes of anti-Bolshevik propaganda and revolutions in Russia, insurrections, strikes, massacres, hangings, famines are wired with avalanche-rapidity. But the end of it all is that a sad confession is made of the power and strength of Bolshevism; and it is freely confessed that no other rulers are possible for Russia to-day, but the hated Lenin and the abhorred Trotsky. Mr. Mohammed Ali calls these tricks "the truths and half-truths" of Reuter. We would rather call them the prostitution of journalism. The very papers which, like our Boree Bunder contemporary, piously upheld the restrictions on practically every kind of liberty placed upon Englishmen in England in war-time, are disgusted when such restrictions are reported from desperate Moscow with the whole world in arms against the Russians. The plain fact of the situation is that the vested interests would like to destroy the perpetual menace to their security which is implied in the existence of a Socialist State run by the ablest living exponent of Socialism. But they are powerless to destroy it. On the contrary they are being forced by inexorable circumstances to enter into trade negotiations with the Russians as England is doing to-day or a form of diplomatic relations as Italy did yesterday. Soviet Russia has come to stay. Poland will make peace with her either before or after winter—that frosty generalissimo—puts an end to the fighting. England will make peace with her before the Council of Action threatens to put the Government out. And Europe will sink back into an era of economic disturbances aggravated on the one side by the surge of Bolshevism and on the other by the military entanglements created for the capitalist Governments of Europe by the unrelenting capitalists of the world. What a prospect? It will be no different until the speculators and exploiters learn that it is better to live by brotherhood than by domination—better in peace than in war. The matchless bond of our common humanity is better than all the Empires and all the lying journalism and all the braggadocio of the sword-rattlers in the Government of Man.

SWARAJ IS THE GOAL.

NON-CO-OPERATION THE MEANS.

"LEARN TO RELY UPON YOURSELVES."

CEMENT HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

MR. MOHMAD ALI'S MESSAGE.

A Special Representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Mohamed Ali on his arrival in Bombay. After a Preliminary statement with regard to the Khilafat Deputation's activities in Europe, Mr. Mohamed Ali summed up the situation in a series of questions put to him by our representative. Mr. Mohamed Ali's Message to India is: "We must above all learn to rely upon ourselves. The first step towards such realisation is the cementing of Hindu-Moslem unity which is now an accomplished fact."

To Hindus he says: "They should learn to think not merely in terms of India but in terms of the world forces agitating mankind." To Mussulmans his message is "they should learn that success can be achieved only when India is in Indian hands." *Swarajya* is the goal, "non-co-operation" is the means. Steadfast organisation, formation of Councils of Action, world-wide propaganda are the needs of the moment for India. "The non-co-operation movement has come to stay and its success will be more phenomenal than in Ireland. Unity is our Watchword."

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

In reply to a question as to his impression of the result of his work in Europe, Mr Mahomed Ali said:—

"When we went from India we took care to point out that it was more or less a hope forlorn Our object was to put our case and leave the responsibility for the decision to Great Britain. It was absolutely necessary that the Allies should note the real feelings of Muslim India so that they may not have the pretext of saying that they were ignorant. But my experience of India in England has been that we can expect absolutely nothing from deputations any more than from the petition. and that remedies lie in our own hands

DEPUTATIONS TO ENGLAND.

But there is one branch of work which can be done by deputations to England and better still by a system of peoples' High Commissionerships that is to say a relay of public men from India sent from time to time to make use of the political season in Great Britain. They should be men who advocate the most up-to-date policy in Indian political thought and be accredited representatives of the people. This is not the work of one man, this is the work of many. Nor should it be confined to England alone. We must get out of the idea of regarding India as a special property of England. When India speaks out she must speak to the whole world and look in the face with a clear gaze, We must dress our political shop like a Bond-street window and display our wares before the whole world. But if people are to believe, as I still the tendency not only with the Moderates but also with Nationalists of a certain type, that Indian freedom is to be forced in England, then all I say is that such people are hopelessly wrong. Indian freedom has to be forged here. I deal particulary with the question of Indian freedom rather than the Khilafat wrong. Because I realise that although I as a Musalman cannot give up my religious claims, yet I realise that success will be achieved in our work as Musalmans only when India is in Indian hands. I have no antipathy against or superstition about the British connection. The good of India is what we must aim at and if the British connection helps us to achieve that work, then we would be the first to beg for the continuation of that connection, even though the British would want to part company. But we cannot take up the position blindly or implicitly taken up by so many Britons that the only thing to aim at is the British connection, and the only virtue in the Indian code of convictions, loyalty. So far as giving to the Allied Governments a complete assessment of our religious obligations as Musalmans and our national sentiments as Indians so far as the holy places of the Khilafat are concerned, there can be no excuse for ignorance. We have told them what we want and why we wanted it. We were prepared to argue with them all our claim on the most nationalistic basis possible. As for the allied people, it does not speak well for the world and for the British connection that we received a far more sympathetic hearing from the French than from the British. We spent a fair amount of money according to Indian standard in explaining to Allied nations our claims Though according to European standard the amount spent was a mere flea-bite. Even if we had spent a hundred times as much as we did I do not think it would have altered matters to any appreciable extent

POWER OF THE PRESS.

No matter even if that expenditure was incurred earlier than it was the fact is that England is not to-day democratically governed. It is only when the general election comes on that democracy comes to any practical extent. Then too, the Press is such a powerful organ for the sake of partisan falsehood that every election time means another occassion for fooling the Great British Nation. It is true that more than any other nation the British nation for at least one genera-tion past has been the most Turkophobe and perhaps I may add, pre-Islamic, And, therefore, I may add that the decision of the Gover nment against the Turk and Islam had been coldly received by the British people, far more so than the French Republic, and of course far more than that the Italian. And Mr Montagu was right when he told us that Constantionople had nominally been taken from the Turks and it has been in reality that decision would have been more popular than the present one, which according to Mr. Montagu leaves Constantinople in the hands of the Turks in deference to the wishes of the Indian Musalmans. But apart from all these considerations of popular good-will and ill-will, the fact is that the Turkish Treaty is not the result of popular action but of government action. And the overruling factor has been that the Islamic territories lay exposed as they never lay exposed before, and England with Islam at her mercy without fear of hindrance from any European rival in her perfunctory and blundering manner weighed the advantages to be gained in grabbing Islamic territories against the resentment and indignation bound to be caused to Islam and to India found balance in a policy of grab. According to our view England has overestimated the advantages and time only show who is right—Islam and the British Nation or the Cabinet. But one thing England cannot say, namely, that this treaty is the work of the Allies. This treaty was made in England and not in France or Italy. The entire responsibility for it rests with England, the Allies coming in only as weak people, who were dragooned into accepting it against their will and better judgment and against their own interest. But the Turkish Treaty is not merely the concern of Turkey and Musalmans but it also concerns India and her own freedom. Every new piece of territory which is being grabbed to-day is an additional chain round India's feet and a fresh menace to her freedom.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Q. I daresay you have not had the time to consider the schemes for foreign propaganda propounded by Messrs. Kelkar and Patel—nevertheless what do you say about the importance of foreign propaganda?

A. Of course work in India is more important but the other work should not be neglected. Work in India but work abroad also. Similarly the wares must be made here, but to neglect to display them to the world would indeed be foolish.

Q. You have said that the Turkish Treaty is the work not of the peoples but of the Governments. Do you not agree that the infamy of the Treaty was made possible because of the urge of the oil-speculators and monopolists?

A. Certainly it is oil or cotton or coalwhich was at the back of the Cabinet's mind. Nowadays it is the battle of rawmaterials that matters and that alone. Labour no doubt is sympathetic but Labour Government and often guided by doctrinaires. Although I would not like to say one word against Labour, but I must say it is too narrow—not in its International outlook which is commendable, but in its lass aspect. Labour is too occupied with its wages and too little with the world. I do not blame it for this attitude. I merely state a fact. It is a marvel to me how Providence has given the largest Empire in the world to men who are in their outlook petty ringleaders. India does not attract half the attention that one lady of moderate virtue receives when she steps into the lime-light by committing the unforgiverable sin of being found out. We must take steps to educate Labour in England and the most necessary step is to help Labour newspapers with a free news service which should be free and full of substance and easily verifi In the absence of such a service even Labour organs are forced to depend upon Reuter and publish the untruths and half-truths cabled to England simply because they have paid for them. But we must make it clear to Labour also that although we very much desire its assistance and are not so foolish, not so churlish as to reject any assistance coming from any source, we have now finally resolved to achieve our goal whether we receive any assistance from outside or not It is self-reliance of this kind which will make Labour understand the true situation and paradoxical as it may seem, we shall receive more assistance the less we hanker after it.

Q.—Now that we are on the subject of Labour, what do you think of the proscription of "The Daily Herald"?

A.—I protest against this stupid action. I consider it an insult to our intelligence to think that by stopping "The Daily Herald" the authorities can influence our political movements and our policies. I wonder how many copies of "The Daily Herald" ever came to India; but without any disparagement to the able manner in which "The Herald" is edited, I can say that it has little to teach us about the manner in which we should conduct our movement in this country, and if the motive for this journalistic blockade is the fear of Bolshevism then I must say the Government are giving a far bigger advertisement to Bolshevism than it could ever have expected. The best and surest emissaries of Bolshevism are Imperialism and Capitalism and so long as the British persist in that they shall be propagating the Bolshevist creed. For my part I think Islam and India have a great many things to teach the Bolshevism and if I could adopt the policy of mendicancy once more I would beg the Government to spare us Bolshevik propaganda. The fear is the authorities may make us Bolsheviks against our will.

Q.—What is your opinion about Non-Co-operation?

A.—Non-Cooperation is my creed and this not because I want to paralyse Government or embarrass Government but, speaking for myself my non-cooperation with Government means this that I want to forget that there is such a Government in any country. I want to shape my destiny in my own way with as little contact with them as possible the non-cooperators will succeed whether the rest of India does so or not. Mine is

(Continued on page 8.)

IRISH POLICY.

SCATHING COMMENTS BY MR. ASQUITH.

STATUS OF AUTONOMOUS DOMINION URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 6.

In the course of a letter to 'The Times" Mr. Asquith declares that the most deplorable chapter of the past nine months is accentuated by the tragic urgency of the Irish situation in which the Executive is impotent and aggressive and the want of policy has reached the climax in the unexampled campaign of reprisals for which the Government is responsible.

Mr. Asquith says he cannot contemplate Viscount Grey's counsel of final abandonment of the trust, which history has imposed upon Britain. He declares that nothing but bestowal upon Ireland of the status of an autonomous Dominion in the fullest and the widest sense can now satisfy Irish aspirations. He points out in this connection that not one of the Dominions claims the right to separate the foreign policy. On the other hand, all show increasing legislative desire for fuller confidence and freer consultation in the whole domain of our external relations particularly as regards the making and revision of treaties. The dominion of Ireland should be on a level footing with the rest. He does not share the apprehensions with regard to the naval and military forces, claiming that no Irish Government would be so insane as to mortgage its scanty margin of resources for fruitless enterprise like the creation of an Irish navy, but Mr. Asquith favours granting Ireland powers to create an adequate defensive military force. He says that the only alternative is seriously to undertake the task of reconquering Ireland and holding her by force a task which would never be sanctioned by the conscience of the British people. Mr. Asquith concludes:—"I am not alarmed by spectre of an Irish Republic. Men do not in the long run fight for phrases but for realities.

MR. MACSWENEY'S LONG FAST.

HIS PRESENT CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 6.

The "Daily Mail" reflecting the changed attitude with regard to Mr. MacSweney declares that the wondering public is asking how it is done. The Lord Mayor has now fasted 54 days, yet his hand is steady enough for him to shave himself every morning. He reads a newspaper every day with interest. The official medical reports to the Government state that there is no reason to think that death is near and that he is not in immediate danger. Medical authorities point out that by now he should have lost nearly all fat over one-fourth of his blood, one-sixth of his lungs and one-eighth of his bones. His body should have shrunken, his eyes should be hollow, his skin parched and shrivelled and his limbs wasted.

HOW CAPTAIN LENDRUM WAS SHOT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 6.

A new information shows that Captain Lendrum was shot when ambushed on his way to the Petty Sessions. It appears that the body was wrapped in a sheet and thrown into the sea and presumably the threat of reprisals led to the recovery.

8,000 RECRUITS FOR POLICE IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 6.

The unhealthiness of the police service in Ireland is apparently not deterring the recruits, for, according to a report from Scotland Yard, 8,000 men have joined during the past month and more are applying.

MYSTERY OF WALL STREET BOMB TRAGEDY.

ARREST OF A SUSPECT AT BROOKLYN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 6.

Pittsburg.—A man named Zelenaka from Brooklyn has been arrested here after furious resistance. A quantity of dynamite was found in his possession. It is believed that many arrests in New York and Brooklyn will follow. It is reported that Zelenaka left Brooklyn at the hour of the recent Wall Street explosion and that he remarked to fellow-passengers "See what we did to Wall Street. The next time it will be bigger and more terrible."

PEACE PROSPECTS WITH POLAND.

POLES' CONSIDERED REPLY TO JOFFES' TERMS.

CONCESSION BY THE REDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 6.

"The Times" learns from Riga that peace prospects are considered bright, although much depends on the development of the internal situations in Warsaw and Moscow. The Poles have delivered a considered reply to Joffe's terms. The Reds have agreed to eliminate all reference to East Galicia in the Treaty. It is declared that a private meetings between Joffe and Dombski have led to an understanding on all the main points.

GEN. WRANGEL'S ADUANCE.

TROTSKY'S LATEST TRUMPET CALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGDAD, Oct. 5.
Received 6 p.m., Oct. 6.

General Wrangel's operations in South Russia have again come into prominence. The situation there is apparently developing very rapidly and a big move to the line Ekaterinoslov-Rostoff appears imminent. Widespread reports are current that Forces of General Makhno, the famous guerilla leader, who has already advanced to Losovaja Slaviansk and Kramoorskaja in the Donetz basin have reached Krementchong on the Dnieper. The movement prepared the way for the big Wrangel advance as the capture of Losovaja and Slaviansk cuts the Bolshevik Main communications from their big base in Kharkoff to the Bostoff area, while Ekaterinoslav is menaced from the rear.

General Wrangel has announced that eleven thousand prisoners have been counted in the Volnovakha area where big troops have reached a point nineteen miles past Mariopol taking six hundred prisoners. Meanwhile Trotsky's latest trumpet-call reveals the greatest anxiety with regard to the southern front and delcares that it must be liquidated before the winter.

BOLSHEVISTS BOMBING RESHT.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF NAKITCHEVAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 6.

The Teheran correspondent of "The Times" wires:—Bolshevist seaplanes bombed Resht. One crashed behind the Persian Cossack lines. It is continually rumoured that the Bolshevists are in difficulties at Baku. I learn from a good source that the Bolshevists and the Tartars have evacuated Nakitchevan finding the Armenians too strong for them. The Armenians and the Georgians are co-operating and hope soon to have the railway working from Tiflis to Tabriz.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

IGNORES GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 6.

The Draft of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement, which is now published, confirms the recent cabled forecast. It ignores the question of vast liabilities of the Russian Government, the Municipalities and private borrowers. It proposes protection against attachment of the Russian gold securities and commodities which Russia may export in the course of trading.

DENOUNCED BY "THE TIMES."

"A CONTRACT OF REPUDIATION OF RUSSIA'S OBLIGATIONS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 6.

Referring to the draft of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement' "The Times" denounces the agreement as a contract of repudiation of Russia's obligations. It declares that every member of the Stock Exchange, the Baltic Exchange and Lloyds knows that the repudiation of a contract would mean instant expulsion and disgrace. It states, however, that the Cabinet is reported to have postponed the consideration of the Agreement because of the reports of disintegration of the Soviet forces growing steadily more persistent. Furthermore, trade negotiations will not be resumed until the Government has received satisfactory assurances from the Soviet with regard to the return of the British prisoners, the Bolshevik propaganda and the hostile action in Asia.

STRIKES STILL CONTINUE.

TRAMWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

REJECTED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GAS SUPPLY EXPECTED TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

The situation remains practically unaltered so far in regard to both the Postal and Telegraph and the Gas strikes. In regard to the latter strike it will be remembered that sometime ago Mr. Dalvi wrote to the Post Master General saying that the Union regarded these men as still on duty and declaring that they had struck work only to have their grievances redressed. In this connection, the department now declares that none of the strikers in either branch of the service have been dismissed so far althongh by their conduct they have, it asserts, made themselves liable to such a penalty. It is further stated that no striker will be dismissed without due warning and that any striker can go back to work now if he chooses to do so, there being nothing to prevent him from doing so.

NO CONCESSIONS WITHDRAWN.

We published yesterday the contents of a cablegram sent by Mr. Ginwala, Secretary, Gas Workers' Union, to the Board of Directors of the Bombay Gas Company. In reference to this cable, the General Manager of the Gas Company, wrote yesterday to Mr. Ginwala, declaring that he had withdrawn none of the concessions already granted as to provident fund, gratuity, hours of work and privilege leave.

With reference to his letter of the 27th ultimo and that of Mr. Ginwala's of the 2nd instant, the General Manager informs Mr. Ginwala that he has now heard from the Chairman of the Port Trust, who states that participation in strikes involves forfeiture of gratuity.

The Geneaal Manager of the Gas Company announces that gas supply will be resumed to.day (Thursday) at 10 a. m,

TRAMWAYMEN'S PETITION.

The workmen of the tramway workshop near the Dadar King's Way have submitted a petition to the manager asking for an increase in their wages. The petition, it is stated, is being considered by the Board.

B. E. S. T. COMPANY.

MEN'S DEMANDS REJECTED.

We have received the following from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ltd., for Publication:—

On 1st October the Management of the Bombay Tramway Company received the following application from about 400 men assembled at the Colaba Depot, out of a total of 1,600 Conductors and Drivers:—

(1) Drivers and Conductors shonld start on Rs, 40 per month.
(2) They should receive Rs. 50 per month in the second year and Rs. 60 in the third year.
(3) War allowance should be on the some basis as is granted to the mill employees in the cotton mills in Bombay and with retrospective effect from January 1920.
(4) Bonus to be paid in the month of March instead of June.
(5) Privilege leave should be allowed for 40 days in a year.
(6) Not to be prosecuted for cheating.

The Board has carefully considered this application and has felt bound to reject it on the following grounds:—

In January of this year the pay of Conductors and Drivers was increased on a liberal scale. The present rates of pay for Conductors and Drivers are set out below, showing also the percentage increase over the pre-war period:—

DRIVERS.

Year	Grade & Period	Grade & 25 per cent Period	Grain allowance	Total	Percent Increase over prewar period
1914.	Present		Pay.		
1	Rs 17	Rs 26-	Rs 6-8-	Rs 32-8-	91-18
2	„ 17	„ 26-	„ 6-8-	„ 32-8-	91-18
3	„ 20	„ 28-	„ 7-0-	„ 35-0-	75-00
4	„ 20	„ 40-	„ 10-0-	„ 50-0-	150-00
5	„ 20	„ 40-	„ 10-0-	„ 50-0-	150-00
6	„ 25	„ 40-	„ 10-0.	„ 50-0-	100-00

Year	Grade & Period	Grade & 25 per cent Period	Grain Allowance	Total	Grain per cent increase over pre-war period
1914		Present Pay			
1	Rs. 20	Rs.27-	Rs. 6-12	Rs.33-12	68-75
2	Rs. 20	Rs.27-	Rs .6-12	Rs.33-12	68-75
3	Rs. 25	Rs.30-	Rs. 7- 8	Rs.37- 8	50-00
4	Rs. 25	Rs.40-	Rs.10- 0	Rs.50- 0	100-00
5	Rs. 25	Rs.40-	Rs.10- 0	Rs.50- 0	100-00
6	Rs. 30	Rs.40-	Rs.10. 0	Rs.50- 0	66-66

In addition, the following improvements have been made in the conditions of service:—

Monthly Bonus of Rs. 1 for regular tatendance and satisfactory work.

Free Clothing issued on a liberal scale.

Annual Bonus of one month's pay.

Provident Fund contributions of one month's pay a year.

Hours reduced from 9 to 8½ Conductors; Drivers hours 8 per diem.

Leave on full Pay increased from 24 to 31 days in each year.

Free Medical Attendance.

Free Travelling over the Company's system.

Absenteeism: Although the working hours are short and the leave terms liberal, the measures of absenteeism is prodigious. The Conductors and Drivers work on an average little more than half the time. The figures are:—

JANUARY TO AUGUST 1920.

CONDUCTORS,

No. of Conductors on the Roll ..	1,005
No. of Working Days	244
Average Number of Days worked by each Conductor on the Roll	133 days 54.5%

DRIVERS.

No. of Drivers on the Roll ..	623
No. of working Days	244
Average Nnmber of Days worked by each Driver on the Roll	141 days 58.0%

Conductors and Drivers would increase their pay nearly 25 per cent if they worked three quarters of the year. To give them an incentive to do so, the management will increase the Bonus for regular attendance and efficient work to Rs. 5 a month.

A Strike: Every Conductor and Driver on joining the service signed thi guarantee:

"I agree not to resign my position or leave the service of the Company without first giving the said Company thirty days notice, and then not before the period of one year has elapsed since joining such notire to be made in writing. On my failure to comply with this condition I agree to forfeit to the Company all the wages accrued to me and all money otherwise due to me from the Company."

If nevertheless the Conductors and Drivers strike, the Management will use every means to maintain the service. In this they invite the co-operation of the public. Until the standard of attendance and work improved, every increase of pay reduces efficiency.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) H. C. QUINN.
6th October 1920. Acting Traffic Manager.

REASON FOR REJECTION OF DEMANDS.

In reply to the Tramway men's demands submitted on the 1st instant, a notice was put last night on the board at the Colaba Headquarters of the Tramway Company, stating that the Board of Directors paid mature deliberations to the men's demands but they regretted their inability to meet them, as only in January last, they were given sufficient increase in their salaries and were also granted adequate grain compensation allowances etc.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Apropos this notice, it is understood the men will hold a meeting to-day to consider as to what steps they should take under the circumstances.

In our issue of Wednesday, it was stated that on Tuesday afternoon the Committee of the Chamber and Bureau met under the presidency of Mr. Lalji Naranji and discussed matters with Messrs. F. J. Ginwala and Dalvi and decided to make a representation to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to remove the deadlock.

We understand from the Secretary of the Bureau that the Committee only resolved to await further developments.

SWARAJ SABHA.

PROTEST AGAINST CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

MR. JINNAH AND 19 OTHERS RESIGN

The following letter dated Bombay, 5th October 1920 has been addressed to the President the Swaraj Sabha the All-India Home Rule League.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned members of the League are of opinion that the constitution adopted by the League in its general meeting held in the Morarji Goculdas Hall on the 3rd inst constitutes a fundamental departure from the aims objects and methods of work hitherto pursued by the League, The new constitution deliberately omits any reference to the British connection in clause 2 (1) which lays down the goal of the League and clause 2 (2) thereof is clearly permissive of unconstitutional and illegal activities provided they are peaceful and effective. We are further of opinion that these changes in the constitution were made by adopting a procedure contrary to the rules and regulations of the League. We venture to say that your ruling aiming at validating the said procedure was both incorrect and arbitrary. We hold to the ideals and methods embodied in the Congress constitution and we further believe tbat a body like the League affiliated as it is to the Indian National Congress must restrict it self to methods of work which are considered by the Indian National Congress as constitutional.

Anxious as we are to assist the League in its misslon of strengthening and furthering the cause of the Indian National Congress we regret that owing to the radical alterations recently made in its constitution we are unable to remain any longer members of that League.

We, therefore with great sorrow tender our resignation of our membership of the League, and of such offices thereof as may be held at present by any of us.

We remain,

Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) M. A. Jinnah
M. R. Jaykar
N. T. Master
Gulabchand Devchand
Jamnadas M. Mehta
Chhotubhai A. Vakil
Hansraj Pragji Thakersey
Mangaldas M. Pakvasa
Chandrashanker N. Pandya
N. B. Vibhakar
Manilal D. Nanavaty
V. M. Pakvasa
K. M. Munshi
H, V. Divatia
Jamnadas Dwarkadas
Kanji Dwarkadas
R, G. Munsif
Hiralal D, Nanavati
M. K. Azad
Morarji M. Kamdar

ARMENIA ALARMED.

TURKS CROSSING ARMENIAN BORDERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 6.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that there is a great alarm in Armenia owing to fifteen to twenty thousand Turkish regulars under Kiazim, Karabekir crossing the Armenian border capturing Olti and advancing in the direction of Sarykamish. The Erivan Government has about 40,000 troops but under half of them will be available against the Turks, owing to the necessity of containing the Bolshevist and the Tartar forces on the northeastern and the southeastern borders of Armenia.

"INDIA."

JOINT SECRETARY-EDITORS.

The "Hindu's" London correspondent wires under date September 28:—

I believe the British Committee is appointing from October first, Mr. Syud Hossain and Mr. Fenner Brockway, the Labour journalist as Joint Secretary-Editors. I believe the understanding is Mr. Hossain is mainly responsible for the conduct of "India" newspaper, while Mr. Brockway will do Secretarial work.

I hear Mr. Brockway told the Committee at the meeting that he had no special knowledge of India yet nearly all India members at the preceding meeting had cast their votes in favour of his appointment as Secretary-Editor. But for Mr. Spoor's wisdom in refusing to use the casting vote Mr. Brockway would have been placed in sole charge of India's national organ here.

The arrangement of Joint Secretary-Editor is clumsy and wasteful. The responsibility must be individual and sharply defined. Since Mr. Hossain and Mr. Brockway will each receive 550 pounds annually and Mr. Blissard, present Secretary, remains for at least three months, the financial cost to the Committee is unnecessarily increased. The Congress needs closely to watch affairs here.

A Lahore message dated October 4 states:—

The trial begins on the 7th instant before the additional District Magistrate of Rohtak of the Maulvis Laqaulla and Sufi Mohammed Eqbal who were recently arrested under sections 124 A and 153 A I. P. C. at Panipat. (A. P.)

INSULT TO PEOPLE.

CEYLON REFORMS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept 27.

It looks as if non-cooperation is coming in Ceylon also. The meagreness of the Reform scheme has shattered the confidence of the people in the British. Even the moderate-minded citizens are despairing. Men like Mr. H. J. C. Pereira, known for moderation, are to-day, advocating the boycott of reformed councils.

"No self-respecting man will accept the present scheme of reforms," asserts Mr H T C Pereira, who led the first reform deputation to England. The chief features of the scheme are so utterly objectionable and so hopelessly humiliating" that he for one, as a man possessed of a sense of respect, will absolutely decline to have any part or share in the scheme.

The scheme, says Sir P Arunachalam, ex-President of the Congress, "deprives the Legislative Council of the salutary powers enjoyed by it for nearly a century, subjects the members to disabilities and humilities unheard of outside the Duma of the late Czar of all the Russias and places the members and proceedings of the council absolutely at the mercy of the Governor." It has shocked the faith of the people in the King, and therefore Sir Ponnambalam would urge that "those responsible for it must be called to account".

BOYCOTT OF COUNCIL.

"It is an insult to people and Sir P Arunachalam would therefore favour boycott of the Council. It appears to be the general view, he says, that no man should register himself as a voter or if his name be entered in the register against his wish, he should not exercise the vote, nor should any one come forward as a candidate. Sir Ponnambalam does not think there will be any person so wanting in self-respect and respect for his country as to seek a seat in the Council under conditions which would place him on the same rung as the Governor's menial servants."

"It is impossible to accept the reform" so says Mr. James Pieris, President elect of the forthcoming Congress. The reform question has now become a question of self-respect with the Ceylonese. "The boycott of the reforms is but the vindication of our national self-respect" says the "Daily News" Editor, who concludes "If the boycott succeeds, we shall be able to hold up our head high among the nations of the world. The choice is before the country; are we to be free men or are we to be slaves? Shall we win freedom or accept slavery? The leaders have given the lead. It is for the country to follow."

The Congress leaders are already in conference discussing the situation. Though their decision is not yet known, it is understood that the boycott of the reformed Council will, be favoured.

"MOST INSULTING."

MOMAN'S VIEW.

From the point of view of women the Ceylon Reform Scheme is the most insulting. It excludes women from franchise notwithstanding their qualifications, and thereby penalises them for their sex. She may be better of a man voter, but still she cannot exercise franchise simply because she is a woman.

In Ceylon literacyils pretty wide-spread amongst female folks; it is higher than in Indian; and there are many women who are we educated and well read. They have no purdah, and do associate with men in public functions. Several of the women work in public offices and some have been given seats on the Education Board etc. Still they have been distranchised.

The Ceylon National Congress has adopted a resolution in favor of female franchise, and the Indian Association has also claimed vote for women. It was a woman herself who addressed the National Assembly of the Island on need for vote for women! But still by the arbitrary will of the olympians the whole female population of Ceylon, still remain to-day robbed of night to vote.

The denial of the right is nothing short of an insult to the womanhood of the Island. It must not be taken bying down Something striking must be done to open the eyes of the bureaucrats.

SWARAJ IS THE GOAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

more subjective than objective, I cannot cooperate with Government and yet maintain any pretence even of self-respect. The is the least that I can do consistently with turn-over. It is of comparative insignificance to me whether others cooperate or not, but as I know that my countrymen have as much regard for honour as I have. I know that the Non-Coopertion movement has come to stay and its success will be more phenomenal than in Ireland. It is my hope that without a single constable being murdered anywhere in India we shall soon achieve which Ireland has achieved in the way of settling the peoples' differences in the people's own courts without any references to the foreigners. That has been the *real* achievement of Ireland and not the incidental murder of a 100 odd policemen. With Gandhi as our leader we hope our thoughts speech and action will be free from violence.

Q.—How are we to work without strong organisations. Don't you think the time has come for the formation of Councils of Action?

A.—With regard to organisation I have often heard complaints that we lack it. Of course we lack it and we are bound to lack it and that is what the critics ignore. Organisation is like the building of a citadel. Your architect can make most excellent plans, but the making of plans is not the building of the citadel. For that you need materials of the requisite strength and variety. Our difficulty hitherto was that the material was not there. Thank God, we have baked our bricks and forged our steel girders and quarried our stone. The country has been roused as never before and with this splendid material now on the site, our architects can take up their plans and our builders engineers can raise our citadel. *We must have our Council of Action* sitting permanently in session, but the one essential thing before all is that our newly achieved Hindu-Muslim unity should continue and more than continue—it should receive fresh access of strength from day to day. It is the fashion to-day to talk of Hindu-Muslim unity, but I hope it will be more than a fashion—it will be a fact. Let us not delude ourselves into the belief that we have nothing further to do with regard to this unity. Both Hindus and Mussulmans have got to ascertain and learn all the implications of a truly national creed in politics. The Hindu can no longer confine his thoughts and hopes and aspirations within the Peninsula of India. How do they India love who only India love? We have got to take to-day a world wide outlook and look to the freedom of all our Asiatic neighbours. But the Mussulman too has got to remember that if he wants the freedom of Islam he cannot achieve it except in the process and by means of achieving the freedom of India. For a long time both communities deluded themselves with the belief that they could maintain themselves and earn their freedom without any reference to each other and irrespective of either's goodwill or ill-will. Through blood and tears have we learnt that this was a delusion and a snare. We have still a good deal to learn about our interdependence and as a practical counsel the only thing I can say to those who lead the two communities is that they should in every disagreement first try to find out how far their own community is in the wrong before pointing out the faults of the other. In a street where children quarrel good neighbourly mothers chide their own children. This is the only route to peace and I trust we shall have wisdom and strength to tread it unfalteringly.

NON-COOPERATION

THE ONLY REMEDY.

MR. MAHOMED ALI ON THE KHILAFAT

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League, a public meeting was held at Shantaram's Chawl, Bombay, on Tuesday to accord a hearty reception to Mr. Mahomed Ali and other members of the Khilafat Deputation Mr. Joseph Baptista presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Mahomed Ali and his colleagues of the Deputation were on arrival received with loud cheering.

A summary of the proceedings appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle". The following is a detailed report.

MR. BAPTISTA.

The Chairman said they had assembled there that evening to give Mr. Mahomed Ali and his collaborators the most cordial welcome of which they were capable, on their return from the most arduous mission that had ever been entrusted to mortal man. He would not stand between Mr. Mahomed Ali and the assembly, for he knew they were anxious to hear him and learn from him what difficulties he encountered and what prospects still cheered him in his great struggle. He (the speaker) would like to make only one or two observations. The first was that Mr. Mahomed Ali was pre-eminently qualified to be the chief of the Mission. He was one of those who believed fervently in religion. "What did it profit a man if he were to gain the whole world but suffer the loss of his own soul?" In the second place Mr. Mahomed Ali's energy had been phenomenal. He seemed to be in several places at the same time to distant observers from India. He had combined energy with great ability and tact. He had marshalled his facts and arguments with great lucidity and moderation These had been acknowledged by the Prime Minister himself. As a speaker he made a great impression on all those who had the pleasure of hearing him. He (the speaker) did not think the statesmen of Europe would easily forget when Mr Mahomed Ali solemnly asked them "whether this war was meant to make the world safe for democracy or hypocrisy", or when he asked them "was the war to end all war" to be succeeded by a "peace to end all peace on earth." These phrases would ring throughout the world so long as the wrongs of Islam were not redressed and the rights of India were not granted, namely Swarajya as an integral part of the British. Empire. This was their present objective but if the British Cabinet and the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy did not listen to their lamentations with true sympathy, they could see that all those who loved England with all her faults, would lose their hold on the people of India and retire in sorrow to breed over the misfortunes of the people of India having their destiny placed in the hands of a people who turned a deaf ear to their exhortations and lamentations. He (the speaker) would now no longer detain the assembly but greet Mr Mahomed Ali and then call upon him to oblige them by recounting his efforts and experiences. (Cheers).

Mr. Baptista then garlanded Mr. Mahomed Ali, amid loud cheering.

MR. MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Mahomed Ali who was received with thundering cheering, then addressed the assembly. He thanked them for the hearty welcome they had accorded him and next paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Tilak who, he said, was with them in spirit though not in flesh and whose spirit was watching them to see what response they were going to make to his life-work.

Proceeding, Mr. Mahomed Ali referred to the work done by the Deputation in Europe. He said it was very difficult to answer the question as to what success they had achieved there. In the first place their work did not consist of framing a Treaty of Peace. Their work was much simpler though not less arduous than that. It was to go to Europe and tell the people there in the name of India what were the religious requirements and obligations of the Moslems towards the Khilafat and the Holy Places of Islam, and to place before them the national sentiment of India in the matter. He could assure the assembly that when they reached England they found the British Government hopelessly ignorant, or it might have pretended to be ignorant about the demands of the Indian Moslems and their obligations in the matter. People who had gone to the Peace Conference as representatives of India did not know so much as this whether Mesopotamia formed part of the Holy Land of Islam or not. Even the Indians, who represented this country on the Conference were ignorant in several matters. The Deputation was not allowed to appear before the Conference because, it was argued, an official delegation had already been there. Mr. Lloyd George did not choose to reply when they asked him why the representatives of seven crores of the Mahomedans of India should thus be baulked of their claim to state their case before the Peace Conference. Apparently, he did not want that India should be heard by the Conference.

The people of India had been told time after time that as regarded the Turkish Treaty England was not the only Power concerned but that it was the work of all the Allies. He (the speaker) would say that if the present treaty was forced upon Turkey it was not the work of the Allies but was the work of England. There were several Englishmen for whom he had the greatest respect, but he deeply regretted that not one of the great English Parties had asserted itself in this matter. He asked if it was not a matter of shame that India, which had shed her blood to save England from the ignominy of a defeat at the hands of Germany, should be treated in this manner. He asked if it was not a shame that the only one Power, which spoke out against the Turkish Treaty, should have been other than England who had so [illegible]rores of Mahomedans as her subjects. It was Italy that supported Turkey at the Peace C[illegible]rence, while M. Millerand was won over to his side by Mr. Lloyd George. He regretted to say that the Tory Party had in the present instance gone against its traditional policy of defending Turkey. These Gentlemen of England, as the Tories styled themselves, had apparently forgotten their traditional sympathy with the "Gentlemen of the Middle East"—the Turks. As to the attitude of the Liberal Party—they had the Liberals of the type of Mr. Lloyd George, who, on a former occasion while he and Lord Curzon sat on opposite benches, said the latter was a person whom even the mild Hindus of India could not stand, but who himself now stood. with him as a colleague and as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his Cabinet. There were Liberals and Liberals but the slight difference, which existed between them, was one only of degree and not of kind. As to the Labour Party, he (the speaker) spoke as a friend of that Party, with which his relations had been very friendly. But this Party was hopelessly ignorant about India, its strength in Parliament was very little and it was too much preoccupied with English Labour conditions and other matters to pay attention to Indian questions.

WARNING, NOT THREAT.

Continuing, Mr. Mahomed Ali said the Deputation explained to the statesmen and peoples of England and her Allies the demands of India in the matter and spoke to them about the consequences which were likely to ensue if those demands were not complied with. When the Deputation reached England, everybody, whether it was one who sympathised with them or another who was opposed to them, advised them not to threaten England but to use persuasion. In reply he told them he did not at all want to use threats. Mr. Bisher, who was at one time his tutor at Cambrege, a so told him not to hold out threats. He repeated to Mr. Fisher what he had to d others that India did not want to threaten Eng and, but that India did want to warn Eng and and he a asked him to choose for him words which would convey the warning without its being a threat and the Deputation would sign the warning. But he asked Mr. Fisher and others to let it be a serious warning that unless her wrongs were redress India would not rest would not et Eng and have rest. India did not want bloodshed or mischief or a disturbance of the peace or tranquility of the country, because if the peace and tranquility were gone it was not Mr. Lloyd George but the people of India who would have to suffer. He told his English friends that the Indians were a poor and friendless people and were not too proud to receive genuine sympathy and help but that whether they assisted the Indians or not, the latter meant to assist themselves.

Proceeding, the speaker said that when Mr. Lloyd George gave him the reply that he did at the interview between him and the Deputation, he had a mind to take the first boat back to India but he refrained from doing this because he did not want the statesmen of Europe to say that they were not informed of the demands of India, and he therefore remained there to continue the work he had been entrusted with. He declared that the people of France had shown them greater sympathy than that of Eng and, while the Italian Government was thoroughly sympathetic towards the Deputation. All these he had referred to in his letters from Europe which had been published in the "Chronicle." Some of his Hindu freinds asked him why he expected them to side with the Mahomedans in the question of the Khilafat which they asserted was one relating exclusively to Islam. His reply to them was that the question of the Khilafat was not a purely Mahomedan question but was a national one as had already been acknowledged.

NOT FOR VIOLENCE.

Concluding, Mr. Mahomed Ali said he would repeat that the Indians did not want to use violence. But the least they could do was to practice non-co-operation. When people asked him if the movement would succeed, his reply was that it would. For himself, the least he could do in this matter was to turn his back on those who did not follow him. For himself he would go his way without looking to the right or left to see even whether Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Baptista or Mr. Gandhi was following him or not. He would walk along that path even if he had to walk alone.

Mr. Abul Kasim another member of the Deputation, then briefly addressed the assembly.

The Chairman, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Mahomed Ali, said he was going to walk not behind his back but in front of him. He felt that the best sympathy which Mr. Mahomed Ali had received in Europe was from His Holiness the Pope. As a Catholic it justified the speaker's attitude towards the question of Khilafat, and they were going to tell England to give unto the Kha tell if what belonged to the Khalif.

The motion was carried, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

JAMAL PASHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

A communique states:—

Accounts which have appeared in Calcutta of Jemal Pasha having been refused entry into Afghanistan are incorrect. Jemal Pasha was received at Herat some days ago and is expected in Kabul in two or three weeks time.

In the Kheri murder trial on Saturday last counsel for Mansook Ali, third accused contended that common intention had not been proved and pointed out, if any person committed an offence under threat, he was not responsible for that offence. The Assessors found the accused guilty. Judgment was reserved.

TO CRUSH NATIONALISTS.

PORTE'S REQUEST TO ALLIES.

PROMISE OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 6.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that in a recent note to the Allies the Porte proposes to raise and equip a force of 40,000 men from the areas provisionally in Greek occupation in order to crush the Nationalists. The note requests the Allies to release arms and munitions required for the force which are now guarded by the Entente troops.

The Allies are also requested to supply the necessary naval assistance, provide instructions for the gendarmerie and to lend 4½ millions sterling for a three months' campaign.

The note adds that an Imperial Rescript will shortly announce an extensive programme of judicial economic and administrative reforms, notably reform of the system of local Government, which is said to guarantee the rights and ethnic and religious minorities.

SIR PERCY COX'S MOVEMENTS IN MESPOT.

RECEPTION AT BASRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BAGDAD, Oct. 5.
Received 6 p.m., Oct. 6.

Sir Pency Cox after visiting Bin Saud at Ojair and paying a brief call on the Sheikh of Koweit reached Shatt-el-Arab on the morning of October 1st. After visiting the Sheikh of Muhammerah he proceeded to Basra where he disembarked in the afternoon. A salute of seventeen guns was fired by H. M. S. "Triad."

A representative gathering of the notables and a Guard of Honour were present to receive him. He was accompanied by Sir A. T. Wilson who had arrived by air a few hours before. He leaves Basra on the 5th for Bagdad and will be received at all the places en route by deputations from the chiefs and notables. His escort on the boat is being provided from local levies from the corps on the Tigris.

FIRE IN HAMBURG SHIPYARD.

BIGGEST LINER IN WORLD DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 6.

Berlin.—It is reported from Hamburg that a fire there has destroyed the fifty-five thousand ton liner, Bismarck, the biggest ship in the world, which was in the course of construction prior to being handed over to the Allies.

ALLEGED SAN FRANCISCO CONSPIRACY.

ARRESTED GERMAN OFFICERS RELEASED ON PAROLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 6.

Leavenworth (Kentucky).—Von Bopp and Doctor von Schack were released yesterday on parole. It is believed that they will return to Germany. They were formerly Consul and Vice-Consul respectively in San Francisco where they were convicted in 1918 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for violating American neutrality by endeavouring to foment a revolution in India for the purpose of embarrassing Great Britain during the war.

NAGPUR CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

At a general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to-day, Mr. B. Chakravarti was unanimously recommended as President of the Nagpur Congress.

"THE VENGEANCE SOCIETY."

SENSATIONAL TRIAL CAIRO.

COURT CONSIDERING VERDICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 6.

One of the most important cases in the annals of Egyptian criminal trials has ended at Cairo when, Abdel Rahman Bey Fahmy, a former Provincial Governor, and 27 others comprising students, lawyers and the members of the Moslem University at Elazhar were accused of conspiracy as members of a criminal association called "The Vengeance Society", the objects of which were preaching of sedition and assassination of the Sultan of Egypt, Ministers and other Egyptians of whom the Society disapproved. It is alleged that the Society organised the recent attacks on the British soldiers, also bomb attacks on the Ministers. It appears that the ramifications of the Society extended all over Egypt. It is stated that the Society had correspondents almost all over the world. A noteworthy fact is that some of the accused exhorted the Society to adopt the Sinn Fein tactics. The Court is now considering the verdict.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

OFFICE TRANSFERED TO BANDRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The offices of the All-India Congress Committee has been transferred from Lucknow to Bandra. All communications intended for the office should be addressed to Mr. V. J. Patel, Joint-General Secretary, Bandra. Mr. Patel will be leaving Dr. Bhajekar's hospital on Friday morning and will assume charge of the office the same day.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

PUNJAB COMMITTEE ELECTS MR. VIJAYARAGHA VACHARIAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held this evening finally selected Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Madras for presidentship of the Nagpur Congress.

The Committee also accepted the resignation of Mr. Bakshi Tekchand who had resigned his office of General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Comittee as he was opposed to the programme of Non-Cooperation adopted by the Congress. He however continues to be a member of the Congress Committee.

IRREGULARITIES AT SPECIAL CONGRESS.

PANDIT MALVIYA ON "PRESENT SITUATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya during the course of his public lecture here on the "Present situation and constructive programme" summarised the recent events and impressed on the audience full and complete Swaraj was the only remedy for the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs. To assert that right Mr. Gandhi has proposed non-cooperation as a weapon, but the point at issue was if such remedy could be effective. The speaker went on to criticise Mr. Gandhi's programme, pointing out the weak points in it. The Punditji was opposed to the withdrawal of children from schools and boycott of councils. The Pundit commented on the method of voting at the Special Congress and said the resolution was passed by a majority, but there were many who were opposed to one or other of its items. When votes were taken on the first day it was found the majority was in favour of the programme. But a ballot was demanded. The ballot ought to have been taken the same day. But it was postponed for another day when many of the delegates had gone away and others did not go to the polling. That was one irregularity. Other irregularity strikes at the root of the Congress constitution which provided no adequate provision for the proper election of delegates. He knew of the case in the Punjab where one gentleman stood up with some money in his hands and had several names entered into the list after paying their delegation fees. The third irregularity was votes were not taken separately on Mahatma Gandhi's programme and that of Mr. Pal's. There were many old Congressmen against Mahatma Gandhi's programme. They also wanted non-cooperation, but in a different form.

Take this Power in your hand



Pick up any Bovril bottle from the store counter, and let it rest on the palm of your hand. Then picture to yourself another bottle *ten to twenty times as big.*

That larger bottle would correspond to the proven Body-building Power of the Bovril actually in your hand.

BOVRIL



LUCE'S is never out of Fashion

—every lady loves it, and it is one of the few perfumes a gentleman permits himself to use.

There are always uses for LUCE'S—on the handkerchief or hands, in the bathroom or sick room, at the theatre, when visiting or travelling, for sprinkling anywhere and everywhere when the atmosphere is close and stuffy.

Beware of imitation Jersey brands and insist on

LUCE'S

ORIGINAL *Jersey*

EAU-de-COLOGNE



LUCE'S Lavender Water,
LUCE'S exquisite Flower Perfumes,
LUCE'S Jersey Heather Perfume,
and Toilet Requisites.

FROM ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Famous since the early days of Queen Victoria.

BRITISH and BEST.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the Common Sense Rat Exterminator.



THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.

Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."

"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."

"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.

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BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20)	Rs. 49,99,400
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

THE REVERSE COUNCIL.

A FA UOUS EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The announcement by the Government of the withdrawal of the weekly offer of Reverse Bills will be welcomed not only by those who, like me, think the bills are an altogether unjustfiable sacrifice of India's sterling assets, but by those others who deplored the speculation engendered by it, and the lock up weekly of the enormous margins required and the effect of the same on the money market. The explanation given in the Government communique for this step is however as bad as previous explanations of the policy of these sales. The grounds for the issue of these bills are constantly shifted, the authorities no doubt relying on the proverbially short memories of the general public. In their communique at the end of February it was to supply facilities to war profiteers who wanted to remit money Home. This most unfortunate explanation was so severely attacked that the authorities gradually changed the talk to deflation and in the present communique we are blandly told that

"the note circulation has been reduced from "185 crores to 158 crores and this material Con- "traction of currency has been to a large extent "rendered possible by the weekly offer to sell "sterling drafts on London",

as if this was the original object of the sales

We are then told that

"the effect which might have been antici- "pated on the exchange value of the rupee by "reason of the withdrawl of this substantial "amount of currency notes has been obscured "by various causes."

This circumlocution is meant to conceal the fact that an artificial contraction of currency was purposely inaugurated to make the rupee scarce, and consequently dear, and thus compell the public to go to Government for more rupees at their new artificial rate of 2 sh. gold and this artificial contraction has failed to achieve its object, because of "stagnation in exports and the abnormal activity in imports." That all Government attempts at artificially propping up their new rate have most miserably failed is patent to all, but the man in the street does not appreciate the full extent of the failure. Let me therefore, point out that

While the Government rate (on the basis of New York cross rate of 3.48) should be	2-10
The market rate is only	1-9

i.e. the market rate is some 40 % under the Government rate which is 2 shillings gold.

The authorities had been repeatedly warned of the futility of their action. They ought to have seen what they now see viz. that making their rate effective depended on the strength of our exports, but six months ago they were so arrogant on the strength of the enormous sterling assets they had at their disposal, and so confident that it was merely a matter of selling a few million that they would not listen to any protests and went gaily on their way until nearly £60 millions has been sacrificed and the loss to the country must be in the neighbourhood of thirty five crores of rupees. It is the duty of our publicmen in and out of council to do all they can to bring the responsibility for this loss home to whoever is the cause of it. I very strongly suspect that it is some genius in the India Office, and I suggest that steps be taken to have the whole correspondence between the India Office and Simla on this subject published. It is bound to be highly instructive.

I now come to a curious part of this communique. We are told

"an opportunity of reconsidering the whole "question has presented itself on the passing "of the Coinage Act and accordingly (they) "withdrew the present notice."

Why "accordingly"? If the passing of the Coinage Act means anything it means an assertion of the rate of 2 shillings gold and so any action flowing from it should be further action to make this absurd new rate effective and not action in the contrary direction. Evidently the authorities rely on the ignorance of the average man in currency matters and think any nonsense is good enough.

I entirely agree with the drafters of this precious communique that "an opportunity has arisen for reconsidering "the whole question" though not in the sense that they probably mean it. There is now no question whatsoever that commodity prices are now on the decline and our exchange is @ 1 shilling 9 d. sterling and weak at that. It would be almost a crime even to think of putting it up again to 2 shilling 10 d. sterling (the present equivalent of 2 shillings gold). The opportunity has therefore really arisen to reconsider the whole question of the ratio. Are the Government going to so reconsider it? If not will they be good enough to say what it is that they are reconsidering? Lest they may again try to be fog this question by talking of the danger of going back to 16d. and the high prices consequent thereon. I will point out here that the 16d. that I mean, that Mr. Dalal in his minority report meant, and that has been our ratio laid down by law, is not 16d. sterling, but 16d. gold (because the Coinage Act of 1906 speaks of 15 rupees to the sovereign) I will further point out that

16d. gold is today equal
to about 1 sh. 10½d. sterling

so that reverting to our old legal ratio will no mean any dislocation of the prevailing ratio of exchange that can react unfavourably on prices.

Yours &c.,

October 4: B. F. MADON.

INDORE-SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Once again I am intruding upon your kind hospitality, but this being my last word upon this particular point, I hope you will show me the same kindness as before.

In the "Malhari Martand Vijaya" of the 23rd ultimo, Indore's new Chief Minister—the seventh one in His Highness' eight years' regime—has, by orders of His Highness, notified his intentions of investigating into the "Indore Scandal." It will not be surprising, however, if this enquiry through officials turns out to be even more futile than the Hunter Committee's investigations in the Punjab outrages. What is required is an enquiry by a commission consisting of bold and respectable members from the public, who will call a spade "a spade" even before the highest person in the State. The Indorians have lost faith in their officials, and no wonder.

Attempts are being made to discredit the truth of my allegations and to attribute malicious motives to me for giving publicity to the scandal. Well, for those who are always accustomed to flattery, truth is ever such a bitter pill that they cannot swallow it without writhing their faces!

In passing I may be allowed to say that important as this particular evil is, much more formidable evils are obstructing the progress of our State. Party intrigues have proved to be our greatest bane and even men of the calibre of Sir Narayan had to retire beaten, from the field! Will not His Highness rise to the occasion and put down this evil? Will the Indore public be still indifferent and let things pass on as they are doing at present?—Yours, etc.,

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Oct. 2.



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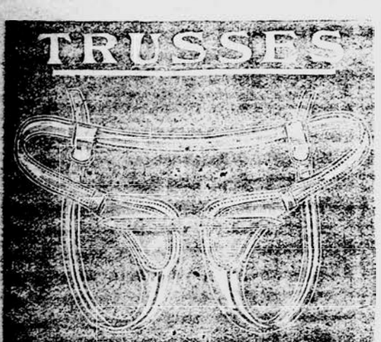
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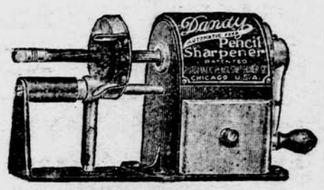


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VOL. VIII NO. 241 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,983
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

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25th Oct.	DILWARA	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

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Date about	Steamers	
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Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima.	3138	7th Oct.	18th Oct
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct,	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	28th Oct	1st Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

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Busoa Maru	G. Ishikawa	25th Sept.	6th Oct.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	13th Oct.	20th Oct.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs.	7,50,70,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Rs.	1,51,19,[illegible]/4
RESERVE FUND .... Rs.	5,00,000/

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R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

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Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriakiracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nibama	Yaroi
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

		Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	......	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	......	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	....	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

		Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	......	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	....	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	....	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. R. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING,

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.

LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital: ...... Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: .... Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds............. Rs.	2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Llons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

(Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,706

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS

of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from

THE

WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.

POST BOX No. 403.

Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE 8-1 Olive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN Co., Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta
G. N. B. Vaz. Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, Fort BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,00 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal,

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. *or* The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.

MODERATE PREMIA—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.

WANTED: Agents,

Apply to:—

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	30,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over [illegible]

K. C. VIDYA[illegible]
Manager, B. I. Co. [illegible]
(Bharat [illegible]

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. .. Rs.	1,30,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	.. .. Rs.	30,00,000
Annual income exceeds	.. Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Railway lights

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting "Bombay" should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITIES
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolment for vacation classes, to be continued throughout October vacation is proceeding 80, Esplanade Road. 5272

MISCELLANEOUS

MATHERAN—HOPE HALL HOTEL RE-OPENS 8th October. 5376

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL SCHEME.—Owner of large property on main road between Santa Cruz and Villa Parla would like to hear from people desirous of founding a colony in the suburbs to Box No. 1199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5338

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart and experienced young TELEPHONE OPERATOR for a big English firm. Apply to Box No. 1198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5336

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced WEAVING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Apply with testimonials to Box 1210. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5389

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced Hindu COMPOUNDER. Salary Rs. 40 p. m. Apply to Dr. V. J. RATH, Kumbharwada Lane, Dadar. 5388

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES—One large and three smaller rooms, for immediate or future occupation, somewhere in the Fort. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE, No. 80, Esplanade Road. 5338

WANTED—Ambitious YOUNG MEN to learn rapid business methods by Correspondence and Residential Courses. Fee Rs. 60 only. Time three months. Apply to PRINCIPAL, Indian Academy of Commerce, Rajkot. 5299

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DOG CART CARRIAGE, almost new. Apply to Box No. 1206, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5367

FOR SALE—Surplus Dyes and Chemicals at The E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works, Mahim. Apply to Agents for further particulars. 5373

FOR SALE—STUDEBAKER CHASSIS, completely overhauled and fitted with an elegant Van Body. For particulars please apply Mr. SEMELHAGO, c/o French Motor Car Company, Ltd., Bombay. 5345

FOR SALE.—Roller FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, capacity 10 Sacks, complete without Engine and Boiler also one Steam driven Ether Ice making plant capacity tons. For particulars apply to THE SWADESHI COTTON & FLOUR MILLS, LTD., Indore. 5364

FOR SALE—A beautiful OVERLAND CAR, 75-B, Model, lately overhauled, painted new hood and complete working Rs. 3,000 or near offer invited. Apply to Box No. 1209, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5386

FOR SALE—The machinery of a Cummins Patent Cotton Baling Press with its Engine and Bed Pumps, in good working order situated at Sinhind railway station. For particulars and price apply to The MANAGING AGENT, Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd., Bharat Buildings, Lahore. 5136

FOR SALE—"CALCOTT" car, two seater, in best condition fitted with two stepheneys, Lucas Horn, Oil and electric side lamps. Petrol consumption, 25 miles a gallon. Apply Mr. CHAMPAKLAL, opposite Charni Road, Station. 5374

FOR SALE—Offers are invited for sale of Colours, such as Congo Red Cone, Benzo Purpurin, Delta Direct, Black, etc. A very large stock now available. Please quote your buying prices and the quantity required. Samples will be forwarded. Apply Box No. 1208, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5385

FOR SALE—150 I. H.-P. Drop Valve Gearing Compound Engines, new direct connected Hydraulic Pump bed, Lancashire Boilers, Platt Bros. and Double Roller gins, self supported Chimneys economisers, Donkey and Worthington Pumps, Willow Machines, and other second hand machinery. Apply: ENGINEER and Co., Pydhownie, Bombay. 5328

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at 25 per cent. discount from the list price of Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 nett. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy a machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5286

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGE at Club Road. Please apply Box No. 1201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5344

TO BE LET—Small OFFICE ROOMS. Apply to the CITY SUPPLY COMPANY, Pitha Cross Lane, (Behind Hornby Road.) 5394

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—For Office, third floor, electric lights and fans will be fitted as desired by tenant. 59/61, Cawasji Patel Street, Cassinath's House. Apply Cassinath's Office, 12/15, Oak Lane, Fort. 5367

TO BE LET—For Parsie families, well lighted and ventilated Blocks and motor garages in Forger Street, Forger Terrace. Apply personally BHAGOOBHAI GAVRISHANKER and DAROOVALLA. 5382

TO LET from November, newly built up-to-date large, airy and commodious Blocks, Rooms and Shops, with or without godowns, with Electric Lights, on Bleater Road, with Train, Tram and Post conveniences in the vicinity. For particulars please apply to:—A. PARIKH & CO., 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5396

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

OWING to the unsettled condition of the Traffic Employees on and from to-morrow until further notice a one anna uniform fare all over the system will be charged and no transfers issued. The public are invited to co-operate.

By Order,
H. C. QUINN,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th October, 1920. 5387

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO., LTD.

Managing Agents:—
Messrs. J. C. BANERJEE,
20, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. half-yearly (equivalent to 20 per cent. per annum) has been declared on the paid-up capital of the Company free of Income-tax, payable at once. Dividend Warrants will be issued on application from the Registered share-holders, and in case of persons holding shares under Blank Transfer-deeds, on application from their Bankers.

J. C. BANERJEE,
5360 Managing Agents.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman, and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as it charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1920. 1999

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON account of Postal Strike the Shareholders of The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd., are requested to take delivery of the Dividend Warrants from the Bank on production of their Share Certificates.

KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.
5311

WANTED.

BY the Poona City Municipality, a qualified VETERINARY INSPECTOR, who is acquainted with the supervision of cattle stables and other similar works. He must produce a certificate regarding his honesty and good character from a respectable person. Applications stating pay required with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th October, 1920.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA,
Health Officer,
Poona City Municipality.

Health Office:
Poona City, 28th Sept. 1920. 5267

NOTICE.

REFORMS ELECTIONS.

PUBLICATION OF FINAL ELECTORAL ROLLS AND LIST OF ADDITIONS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the final Electoral Rolls and list of additions for the Legislative Bodies to be constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919, have been prepared under Regulation 5, Part II of the Bombay Legislative Council, Indian Legislative Assembly and Council of State Electoral Regulations, and will be published on the 9th October, 1920 at the following places:—

Complete rolls for the Bombay City constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly, also the Bombay City part and Bombay Presidency parts of the European constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly; also Bombay City parts and the Bombay Presidency parts of the Non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies of the Council of State—Office of the Collector of Bombay, Town Custom House, Fort.

Ward rolls for the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly elections at the following Municipal assessment Ward Offices:—

A Ward roll—Municipal Buildings, Hornby Road.
B Ward roll—Null Bazaar, Sandhurst Road.
C Ward roll—Chandanwal, Girgaum, Road.
D Ward roll—Fire Brigade Station, Gwalia Tank Road.
E Ward roll—Sankli Street, Byculla Bridge.
F & G Wards rolls—Elphinstone Road Overbridge, Parel.

2. Candidates requiring copies of these rolls for themselves or their recognised agents should apply to the Electorial Assistant to the Collector of Bombay, Town Custom House.

3. Attention of electors is drawn to the explanatory statement on Reforms elections published in the Times of India on 9th ultimo; copy of which will be attached also with the final Electoral Rolls at the various places of publication.

4. For the convenience of voters, candidates etc., polling stations for all constituencies have been arranged at the Esplanade Maidan, Fort, opposite St. Xavier's College.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
5315 Collector of Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

OWING to shortage of men no cars will run before 7-0 a.m. and after 7-0 p.m. each day until further notice.

By order,
H. C. QUINN,
Ag. Traffic Manager.
5399

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Eastern Chemical Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1920, to receive the Director's Report and Balance Sheet, to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors and to transact ordinary business.

Shareholders are notified that the Bombay Register will be closed from the 10th day of October 1920 to the 19th day of October 1920 inclusive

By order of the Board.
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
5397.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.

CIRCULAR.

PURSUANT to the resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 20th of September, 1920. Notice is hereby given to those shareholders who have not sent in their allotment money in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 11th of October, 1920, and in case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of,
The Board of Directors,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents.

Dated, 21st September, 1920.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 5393.

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO., LTD.

PROCEEDINGS of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Strand Road, Calcutta on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 5-15 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. C. A. Carr.
Mr. T. E. T. Upton.
Mr. A. J. Elder.
Mr. H. L. Humphreys representing Messrs. Cox & Co.
Mr. B. N. Saha.
Mr. J. N. Bose.
Mr. J. C. Banerjee.
Mr. H. Firth.
Mr. C. Banerjee.
Babu Radha Kissen Sonthalia.
Mr. T. D. Banerjee.
Mr. B. N. Mitter.
Mr. P. N. Chatterjee.
Babu Bimal Ch. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. S. C. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. K. C. Mitter.
Bipin Behari Ghosh.
Mr. Bhut Nath Bhattacharyya.
Mr. Probodh Chandra Banerjee.
Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read a proposal for increasing the Capital of the Company to Rs. 50 lakhs as detailed in printed circular, dated the 17th September, 1920 was put before the shareholders.

A letter from Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, Solicitors, Calcutta, requesting on behalf of certain shareholders, that the meeting should be adjourned for 10 days was laid on the table.

After a general discussion it was proposed by Mr. Radha Kissen Sonthalia and seconded by Mr. C. Banerjee and carried unanimously.

That the Extraordinary General Meeting stand adjourned until Monday, the 11th October, 1920, at 5 p.m. and that shareholders be informed accordingly.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
5359 Chairman.

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO., LTD.

PROCEEDINGS of the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Strand Road, Calcutta on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 5 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. C. A. Carr.
Mr. T. E. T. Upton.
Mr. A. J. Elder.
Mr. H. L. Humphreys representing Messrs. Cox & Co.
Mr. B. N. Saha.
Mr. J. N. Bose.
Mr. J. C. Banerjee.
Mr. H. Firth.
Mr. C. Banerjee.
Babu Radha Kissen Sonthalia.
Mr. T. D. Banerjee.
Mr. B. N. Mitter.
Mr. P. N. Chatterjee.
Babu Bimal Ch. Bhattacharyya.
Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read the Directors, Report and Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1920, as detailed in printed circular, dated the 30th September, 1920, was put before the meeting.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya and second by Mr. C. Banerjee and carried unanimously.

That the Directors' report and balance sheet be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya and seconded by Mr. J. N. Bose and carried unanimously.

That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum be paid for the half-year ended 30th June as recommended in the Directors' report.

The Managing Agents were instructed to issue Dividend Warrants on application from Registered shareholders or from respectable firms, Banks and share-brokers at the discretion of the Managing Agents. Dividend Warrants to be made out in the names and crossed in favour of the Registered Shareholders.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting was closed.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
5561 Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A qualified and experienced Clerk on a consolidated salary of Rs. 60—5/2—80 for the undersigned's office.

Those who have either passed their Matric or School Final Examination and have previous experience of office work need only apply with their testimonial before the 20th October, 1920.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
District Local Board, Thana.
Thana, 5th October, 1920. 5381

WANTED.

SUITABLE literature, for Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau, in Roman, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Hindi, Gujrati, Marathi, Tamil etc. Publishers and Book sellers requested to send their list with special quotations to,

KHAN BAHADUR COLONEL SARDAR ASGHARALI,
Solan (Simla Hills). 5378

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified MANAGER for the Balaghat Distt. Bank. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, present salary and terms with copies of testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Provident fund and service governed by Civil Service Regulation.

S. B. KHADILKAR,
Hony. Secretary.
Distt. Bank, Balaghat. 5379

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at Canada Buildings, Home Street on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the forenoon when the sub-joined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:—

(1) That clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the words "Messrs. Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Messrs. Pilani Wadia Halai & Co." wherever they occur in the said clause and that the words "In consideration of the services rendered by them in promoting this Company" occurring in lines 10 & 11 of the said clause be deleted.

That the Directors may be authorised to take steps to have the above alterations in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company confirmed by the Court.

(2) Clause 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the words "Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Pillani Wadia Halai & Co." which occur in the said clause.

(3) That the Article 115 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words "Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Pillani Wadia Halai & Co." which occur in the said clause.

(4) That the draft agreement annexed as schedule A. to the said Articles of Association of the company be altered by substituting the name of "Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy" in place of the words "W. T. Halai" wherever it occurs in the said draft agreement and by substituting the words "Husseinbhoy Pillani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Pilani Wadia Halai & Co." wherever they occur in the said draft and by deleting the words "in consideration of the firm of Pillani Wadia Halai & Co., having promoted and brought about the formation of the said Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd." which occur in line 9 of the said agreement.

(5) The Board is hereby authorised on behalf of the company to execute the agreement so amended in favour of Messrs. Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co.

Should the aforesaid resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the company and such meeting will be held at the registered office of the company at Canada Buildings Home Street at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) on Monday the 15th day of November 1920, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolutions as special resolutions accordingly.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors.
PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.
5372

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Offers are invited on behalf of the owners for the purchase of very valuable immoveable properties situate in the following localities:—

(1) A property at Parsi Bazar Street (South End) situate in good business locality and consisting of freehold land admeasuring about 408 square yards with a building thereon with a ground floor and four upper storeys.

(2) Property at Bazar Gate Street near the Tower Clock consisting of a piece of freehold land admeasuring about 29 square yards with a building thereon with a ground floor and two upper storeys.

(3) Vacant freehold land at Mahim approachable by a passage off Lady Jamsetji Road, near the Motlabai Wadia's Charitable Dispensary, admeasuring about 4,600 square yards.

For particulars of the properties application may be made to the undersigned, Attorneys for the owners at their office, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, who will also receive the offers on behalf of the owners. Offers will be received till the end of October 1920.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1920.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Attorneys for the owners
5207

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP carried on between our clients Messrs. CHIMANLAL BHUDERDAS SHAH, LALLUBHAI JETHABHAI and CHHOTALAL BHIKABHAI SHAH, under the name and firm of Messrs. Shah Chimanlal Bhuderdas and Co., has been dissolved since the 1st August, 1919, by mutual consent and the said Lallubhai Jethabhai and Chhotalal Bhikabhai Shah have assigned and sold all their right title and interest in the said partnership firm and the goodwill stocks effects and outstandings thereof to Mr. Chimanlal Bhuderdas Shah

Bombay dated this 7th day of October, 1920.
AMIN AND DESAI.
Attorneys-at-Law.
5395.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GAS SUPPLY.

Gas Supply was resumed on Thursday morning as promised.

I appeal to the public to explain to the strikers the absurdity of the issues on which they have presumably gone on strike and induce them to return before their places are filled. Lamplighters, Meter waterers and Syphon Pumpers have been notified to take their pay and return the Company's property, but they have not responded.

Complaints of gas escapes will be dealt with as far as possible but consumers must help themselves to a great extent until things become more normal.

A. R. BURCH,
5202 *General Manager & Engineer.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KASSAMBHOY FAZALBHOY PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property described below to our clients free from any and all incumbrances claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, exchange, gift, inheritance, trust, lease, possession, succession survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is add are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such sale and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Teka land or ground containing by admeasurement 8,050 square yards or thereabouts more or less whatever the same may be situate lying and being at MOJE VILLE PARLE, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana and the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under the following numbers:

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Ares. A. G.	Assess-ment. Rs. as. ps.
(c) 3019	218	13-1	0- 5½	0- 14 6
(d) 37	216	22,23	2- 0- 0	14 0- 0
			2- 5½	14 14 6

and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by lands belonging to Sorab Khodadad Irani, Navjitram Mobatram and Wassudeo Ramchandra Jayker, on or towards the West by Bandra God Bunder Road, on or towards the South partly by the lands belonging to Maneckji Byramji Barrister, and P. D. Mirenda and partly by the lands belonging to Navjitram Mobatram and Wassudeo Ramchandra Jaykar and on or towards the North by Nala of water and partly by lands belonging to Merwanji Burjorji and Berigin Miskit and the varkas land out of Survey, No. 218 which is covered by Nala.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1920.

FORBES & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5331

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JIVRAJ RUTTONSEY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

RAICHAND JIVRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 126 Katha Bazar, Mandvi, cutside the Fort, ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of September, 1920.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5393

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RANCHHORDAS DHARAMDAS and RAMDAS DHARAMDAS, Trustees of an Indenture of Trust Deed dated the 23rd day of November, 1914, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the western side of Narayan Dhuru Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2101 and bounded on the East by the said Narayan Dhuru Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ruttonsey Cooverji and on the South by the property of Ambobai, widow of Madhavji Moolji which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 88 and Street No. 40-42.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1920.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5377

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE AND GENERAL STORES MERCHANTS.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 13th October 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri.

A very large lot of Hardware and surplus stores consisting of:—

Granulated Cork and Cork Slabs, Rivets and Copper Rivets with washers of sizes, copper iron and ship Nails, brass grip plates, runners, cross bars, Stauffers lubricators and plugs, a large lot of fittings for Incandescent Lamps, coir cotton and Manilla rope about 13800 ft. canvas delivery hose, brass and cooper degchies, steel wire, rolls of copper and brass gauze wire, mamooties, paint, tin sheets, shovels, camel horn pins, cruppers, loading nets, ropes, fish bolts and nuts for 18 lbs. section rails, 150 bundles telephone wire, and similar other surplus stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4069.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES RAISED COLOURED COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction this day FRIDAY, the 8th October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Gali, near the well, by order of Messrs. The Mathuradas Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the concerned the following goods:—

200 bales Raised Coloured Cotton Blankets 46in. by 76in. by 1¼ lbs. each bale containing 200 pieces.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 notice is hereby given that the List of persons appearing to be entitled for enrolment in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards, Justices and Fellows, respectively has been published as required by Sub-section 6 of the aforesaid Section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of the list may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office on Cruickshank Road, Fort on payment of a fee of rupees 3 per copy between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said list or who (his own name having been entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein or who has to choose the Ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more Wards in the list in which his name appears or who has to apply that his name be entered in the List as a representative of an undivided family, Association or body of individuals, should send in his claims, objections or applications as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Section 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the afore said Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th October, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF FORBES STREET AND BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal Attorneys for Messrs. Pandoorang, Wamanrao and Moreshwar Wamanrao the Vendors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of October 1920, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Kedarmal Bhuramal.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the several messuages tenaments and buildings standing thereon situate and lying at the junction of Forbes Street and Bake House Lane, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 714 (seven hundred and fourteen) square yards be the same little or more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's New No. 4830, Old Survey No. 1492, New Survey No. 9510 Cadastral Survey No. 127 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, bearing Ward Nos. 1082, 1083, street Nos. 4, 5 Bake House Lane Ward No. 1187, Street No. 13—15 Forbes Street, Ward No. 1188 (1) Street Nos. 17, 19, 21 Forbes Street and Ward No. 1188 (2) Street No. 23 Forbes Street and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Forbes Street on or towards the South by Bake House Cross Lane on or towards the East partly by property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 128 and partly by property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 129 and on or towards the West by Bake House Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 95, Ash Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SULPHUR BLACK.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned :—

5 casks Sulphur Black.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned.

38 casks magnesium chloride.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles: such as one lot of wearing apparels, 3 pieces of black muslin and one piece of stripe cloth, 4 takas of white cloth, blankets, umbrellas, old bicycles, pieces of brass pipes, pieces of iron, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis (in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palan quin office shigram.
1 Bay Ar[illegible] horse, quiet in saddle.
1 16 H. [illegible] a cylinder, 5 seater Singer car, recently everhauled and painted, quiet running and comfortable.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE LEAD PAINT.

TO-MORROW STARDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor:—

200 Kegs Taiso white lead paint.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order made on the 4th September, 1920, and under instructions from Mr. Abdulhusein Gulamhusein, the guardian of the person and property of Mahomedbhoy and Salehbhoy Kaderbhoy, the minors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 20th October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Churchgate Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under A Ward No. 1341, Street No. 28-32 and bounded on the East by the property of Abdul Rehman Begmahomed, on the West by the property of Rustomjee Jamasjee Mehta, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by the Churchgate Street aforesaid, and which premises are now in occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th October, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 821.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, CONTRACTORS AND STEVEDORES.

The AUCTION SALE OF ARMY AND NAVY CANTEEN STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in Alexandra Dock at Liquor Shed warehouse, the following surplus stock of Army and Navy Canteen Stores.

194 cases spaghettie, 600 cases tripe, 188 cases baking powder, 470 cases marconi, 320 cases mixed herbs, 320 cases assorted sunps, 550 cases saddle paste, 298 cases lemonade crystals, 45 cases mixed fruit drops, 30 cases cigarettes, 90 metal polish, 150 cases ground pepper, 32 cases stewed kidney, 95 cases herring roes, 352 cases curried fowl, 384 cases dental cream, 161 cases roast fowl, 78 cases batchelor buttons. 57 cases seddlity powders, 229 cases crab, 200 cases carrots, and turnips.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
at 6-30 and 9-45 p m;
DR. ROWE presents
The Great White

MAHATMA Coy.

Mystic Mora
Clairvoiante—Fortune Teller

Dr. Richard Rowe
Hypnotist and Magician

Keilderson
Trick change Ventriloquist
First appearance in India
CELEBRITIES PAST AND PRESENT
SEE The Murder List
SEE The Spirit Cabinet
SEE The Hypnotic Electrical Act
HEAR Mora's Predictions
HEAR The Ventriloquil Family of 16 Members
SEE The Great Blackboard Test
Plans at ROSE & Co. Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW TO-MORROW at 9-30 p.m
Reynolds Denniston Ld. presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
Sat. 9th Oct. at 9-30 p.m. sharp

"SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP"
A Farce in 3 Acts,
Sunday 10th at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Mon. 11th & Tues. 12th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.
A New play in 3 Acts

"Eyes of Youth"
Wed. 13th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.

"Up in Mable's Room"
Thurs. 14th at 9-30 p.m.

"THE ACQUITTAL"
Fri. 15th & Sat. 16th at 9-30 p.m.

"STOP THIEF"
Price as usual. Booking at Rose & Co.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgum
presents
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the popular Serial

THE GREAT GAMBLE

A serial, electric in Dynomic force and high Voltage climaxes.

THIS WEEK—EPSDS.—7-8-9

The programme also inclules a Chaplin Comedy.

Prize Shows 3-30 and 5-15 on Sat. and Sun. only.

Four performance daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T-)

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
CONCERTS 2 ONLY
CHARMING MUSIC
BY
Pandit Vishnu Digamber
AT
The Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
(Academy of Indian Music)
Girgaon, Sandhurst Road. Bombay.
ON
Saturday 9th October at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 10th .. 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Rates of Teckets:— Rs. 5, 3, & 2.
Tickets cai be had at the Vidyalaya.
6320

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

W. BANWARD presents his 1920–21
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
25 Artistes Direct from London including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS
To-night Friday 8th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.

" CASTLES IN SPAIN "
A Musical Comedy in 2 Acts
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p.m. A Woman's Life drama
Pathe Cinema Ld. presents
Dolors Cassinelli in "The Web of Deceit."

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
TO-NIGHT.

Ruth Roland
in
"THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

Ep. 11 12th
PATHE REVIEW
Showing the wonders of the world
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD
DIPPY DENTISTS
COMIC BY POLLARD
POPULAR PRICES
TIME :
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matines on Saturdays and Ban Holiday at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE WHIRLWIND VITAGRAPH SERIALS
"The Man of Might"
AND
"The Scarlet Runner"

LAST DAY
of the Week ! So Look Sharp !

Here's a Drama that reveals to you the Barbarity of your Civilization ! It does sound Paradoxical but—it is TRUE ! See

"SLAVES OF PRIDE"
(6 Reels—6000 feet.)

Miss Joyce is cast in the role of Patricia Leeds, a girl who, under the importunings of an ambitious mother, becomes the bride of Brewster Howard a man of excessive wealth. Howard showers jewels and luxury on the girl, and establishes their home in a wonderful palace. But love is absent and the giri soon finds that everything else in the world is empty.

Starring the charming
ALICE JOYCE
as the beautiful bride on the Auction Block

"SLAVES OF PRIDE"

as its interestihg title suggests reveals pretty much what is in everyone's mind. It offers in its most malignant form the first of the seven deadly sins by way of visual portrayal. Everyone, more or less is a Slave of Pride the first of familiar category of evils.

" Slaves of Pride " reveals in vivid colors just how deadly is this, the deadliest of passions.

A DRAMA OF THE MOMENT !

You find here a Beautiful Society creature Sold in Marriage !

The auctioning of a beautiful girl in society to the highest bidder has become generally recognized as a common expedient to bring wealth into a decaying family. Such a social procedure provides the dramatic background of vitagraph's newest picture.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night : 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW SATURDAY !
Another Virile Vitagraph Picture
" Captain Smith "
(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

Can a Man be a Bandit and a Hero at the same time ? You find the answer in the Drama that will be offered to you next week.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL

"The Prodigal Liar"

A Girl walloping her lover on the head with a rock to cure his "Aphasia."

Also a Fine Comic.

"THE FILM SPOILERS"
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT ! !

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT THE 9th instant
THE GREATEST PHOTODRAMA OF THE CENTURY
Hall Reid's Superb Masterpiece

"THE CONFESSION."

See how an erring young chap in the brilliance of youth, life and love, is falsely accused of a terrible crime ; See how circumstantial evideece fastened the crime on him and led him to his intended doom. See how fate stepped in and rescued him. See this inspiring play that thrills as it entertains—that makes you laugh, makes you cry, makes you mad, makes you glad.

EVERY CLERGYMAN SHOULD SEE THIS FILM.

Prices : Re. 1/3, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

LAST DAY
OF THE
SEMI-FINAL WEEK !
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS.
Present
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
Of Their Wonderful Serial

"Lightning Bryce"
(Opening 6 Chapters—6,000 feet),

A Serial Chapter Play that keeps you on the tanlerhooks every inch of its Spine tingling Reels

THE 4TH WEEK RUNNING !
(Opening 6 Chapters—6,000 Feet).
Programme includes a Choppy Comedy.
Four Shows Daily : 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

FRIDAY—TO-DAY !

And that means the last Day of the
FIRST WEEK
of
UNIVERSAL'S NEW WHIRLWIND SERIAL

"MOONRIDERS"

Starring the World-Renowned ART ACORD and the celebrated beautiful Star MILDRED MOORE

A Serial story that makes you bounce off your seat and rush to the succour of the Hero and the Heroine.

Opening 6 Chapters—6,000 feet.

A MARIE WALCAMP Drama of the "TEMPEST" Series. Reels every Week

Four Shows Daily : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Oct. 4th

		Bal.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,6[illegible]
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports		30
Mid. American Spot		19.[illegible]
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		53
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	..
	Jan.	21.
	Mar.	20.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	..
	Jan.	20.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th

		Bal.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		3,6
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		[illegible]
" " Imports		..
Mid. American Spot		19.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		53.
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	22.
	Jan.	21..
	Mar.	21..
New Orleans a.m.	Oct.	21.[illegible]
	Jan.	20.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	16.61
Nov.	..
Dec.	16.40
Jan.	16.23
Feb.	—
Mar.	16.00
April	—
May	15.80
June	—
July	15.48
Aug.	—
Sept.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool. Oct. 4th

Months	To-day's price
Oct.	16.25
Nov.	1[illegible].08
Dec.	16.06
Jan.	15 9[illegible]
Feb.	1[illegible].80
Mar.	15.6[illegible]
April	1[illegible].58
May	15.48
June	15.38
July	15.28
Aug.	15.08
Sept.	14 88

Tone :—Easy.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	16.78
Nov.	16.66
Dec.	16.[illegible]4
Jan.	16.40
Feb.	16.28
March	16.1[illegible]
April	16.04
May	15.93
June	15.80
July	15.67
Aug.	15.47
Sept.	15.27

Tone :—Quiet steady.

Liverpool, Oct. 6th.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	16.42
Jan.	16.25
Mar.	16.03
May	15.84

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.6
" " Fully Good	8.7
" " Fine	9.2
" No. 1 Oomra Good	13.8
" " " Fully Good	14.1
" " " Fine	14.6
" Broach Good M.G.	15.3
" " " Fully Good	15.6
" " " Fine	16.3
" Broach Good	7.6
" " " Fully Good	8.6
" " Fine	9.0

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.7
" " Fully Good	8.[illegible]
" " Fine	9.0
" No. 1 Oomra Good	13.0
" " " Fully Good	14.0
" " " Fine	14.6
" Broach Good M.G.	14.8
" " " "	15.3
" " " "	15.[illegible]
" Scinde Good	7.6
" " Fully Good	8.3
" " Fine	8.8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,0[illegible]
" Exports to Great Britain	1,00[illegible]
" to Continent	3,0[illegible]
Futures at New York Oct.	22.25
" " " Jan.	20.[illegible]
" " " Mar.	20.70
Tone :—Firm.	
Spot Cotton at New York	24.25
" " Orleans	22.5[illegible]
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20.90
" " Jan.	20.4[illegible]
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7[illegible]
Demand Bills	3.48.21
Silver Commercial Bars	—
U. S. Mixed Refined	00[illegible]
Do. Foreign	00[illegible]

New York, Oct. 5th.

Futures at New York Oct.	22.65
" " Jan.	21.1[illegible]
" " Mar.	20.[illegible]

New York, Oct. 6th.

Futures at New York Oct.	[illegible]
" " Jan.	[illegible]
" " Mar.	[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS.

London Oct. 4th.

Rentes 3%	63 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	55 1/4
" 2 months hence	57 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :— Ind an selling. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	118/0
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/9[illegible]
Consols 2½%	46[illegible]
Rupee Paper 3½%	[illegible]
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	53[illegible]
Government Securities 3 %	46
Ex. On London at Paris France	52.32

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	Ex. Divd. £60
Hongkong Bank	£[illegible]
National Bank	£60

London, Oct. 5th.

Rentes 3%	53 4/8
Bar Silver Spot	57 4/8
" 2 months hence	57 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Weaker china exchange quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	11[illegible]/10
Interest day to day Loans	4 4/6
" 7 days market Loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1 9[illegible]
Consols 2½%	[illegible]
Rupee Paper 3½%	40 1/8
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	60 1/8
Government Securities 3 %	53
On London at Paris France	6 1/6
	52.32

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£61[illegible]
Hongkong Bank	£110
National Bank	£47

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 4th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/96	80[illegible]
Victory Bonds 4%	£74[illegible]
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£84 16-16

London, Oct. 5th.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	8[illegible] 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£7[illegible] 1/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£85

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London Oct. 4th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted	66
Australian—61lbs. Paid	66

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept. Oct Buyers	£34[illegible]
Rapeseed Yellow Guzrat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£33[illegible]
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Sellers	£32[illegible]
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept Oct Quiet Easier	£[illegible]
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Jan. Feb. Paid seller	£30
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Paid Sellers	£16
Toria Rapeseed —Sept.-Oct. Paid	£35[illegible]

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£96[illegible]
Copper Braziers	£102
Yellow Metals	17[illegible]
Hard Spelters	38
Corrugulated Sheets	£46

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	68
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	70/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	71

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov Dec. Sellers	1/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Paid	1/7
Tone :—Steadier after Weak.	

London, Oct. 5th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Quoted	66
Australian—61lbs. Quoted	66

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£34
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat. 416 lbs. ex-ship Oct.-Nov.	£33[illegible]
Rapeseed. Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	£33[illegible]
Tone of Rapeseed : Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Quoted	£40
Tone of Linseed :—Dull.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid	£33[illegible]
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Oct-Nov. & the[illegible] Sellers	£14[illegible]
Toria Rapeseed : —Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£36

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£96[illegible]
Copper Braziers	£101
Yellow Metals	17[illegible]
Hard Spelter	38
Corrugated Sheets	£46

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C.&F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	68
Fine White Java, C&F. Bombay Oct-Nov. Sellers	69/6
Fine White Java, C.&F. Karachi Oct-Nov. Sellers	70
Tone :—Neglected weak.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	1/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	1/6[illegible]
Tone :—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 7.

For forward business for Southern no business was done in the Marwari Bazar. There were sellers at Rs. 420 and buyers at Rs. 417/18.

At Colaba no business for Southerns was reported. There were buyers at Rs. 420 and sellers at Rs. 422.

Our market for ready cotton closed yesterday with a quiet feeling, and the off-take was small and limited. About Rs. 1,500 are reported to have been sold yesterday.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

7th October, 1920.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	—	250	220	196
M.G. Sind-Punjab	—	250	220	196
M.G Oomra No. 3	320	295	260	—
Central P. No. 1	400	375	320	—
Do. No. 2	360	335	280	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th. Oct. 1920

Cotton	4090	Bales
Wheat	2070	Cwts
Linseed	8647	"
Rape, etc.	4190	"
Gingellyseed	1593	"
Poppyseed	106	"
Groundnuts	823	"
Castorseed	4260	"
Rice	2754	"
Myrabollams	221	"
Cottonseed	6[illegible]	"
Mowraseed	772	"
Gram	1152	"
Juwar	2[illegible]	"
[illegible]	[illegible]	"
[illegible]	[illegible]	"
[illegible]	[illegible]	"
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bales

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA OCT. 6.

Wheather is slightly distrubed off Konkan Coast and north of Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma. Bengal coast, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, and east Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Mandalay one inch, Maymyo three quarters, Chittagong one and half, Barisal three, Calcutta one, Jagdalpur two, Sholapur a half, Hanamkonda and Trivandrum one.

Forecast—Extension on Coromandal Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 7th Oct. 1920

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 7th Oct. 1919.	1918.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
[illegible] (Observatory)				67.85
Fort (St. George's Hospital)				76·38
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)				72.10
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)				77·54

[illegible] OF BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights [illegible] tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Time. Depth of water is at [illegible] Dock sill.

Day of	Oct.		h. m.	Depth on sill ft. in.	Oct.		h. m.	Depth on sill ft. in.
[illegible]	8	m	1 0 / 1 0a	26 4 / 25 3	8	m	0 28 / 1 51a	18 4 / 18 [illegible]
[illegible]	9		[illegible] / 9 40	[illegible]	9	m	2 45 / 3 25a	17 11 / 16 [illegible]
[illegible]	10		[illegible] 24 / 10 [illegible]	[illegible] 6 / 2[illegible] 1	10	m	3 83 / 4 6a	17 / 15 11
[illegible]	11	m	10 3 / [illegible] 0	[illegible]	11	m	4 23 / 4 4a	17 / 15 [illegible]
[illegible]	12	m	1 11 / 11 4[illegible]	2[illegible] 8 / 26 10	12	m	5 5 / 5 16a	17 7 / 15 2
[illegible]	13	m	11 47	2[illegible] 5	13	m	5 44 / 5 55a	17 0 / 15 [illegible]
Thu.	14	m	7 6 / 7 29a	2[illegible] 8 / 21	14		0 40a	19 8

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY THE 7th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure from normal
PERSIAN GULF—						
[illegible]	—		—	—	0	—0.01
(28th)	89	[illegible]1.1	71	—	0	—0.0[illegible]
[illegible]	95 4	[illegible]7.3	61	—	0	—0.17
[illegible] 28th	[illegible]3 8	83.0	64	—		—2.52
PUNJAB—						
[illegible]	103 4	[illegible]2.[illegible]	61	—	2.30	—9.60
Rawalpindi	95 7	[illegible]	64	—	12 46	[illegible]
Lahore	100.[illegible]	[illegible]3.3	55	—		—11.43
Hissar	[illegible]	64 [illegible]	47	—	7.31	—2 27
Ambala	9[illegible]	[illegible]7.6	48	—	[illegible]	—2 86
Delhi	97.[illegible]	[illegible]	68	—	[illegible]2.33	—3.46
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	[illegible]02 [illegible]	76.4	38	—	20.10	—11.52
Mainpuri	101 2	[illegible]	54	—	20.9[illegible]	—12.67
Jhansi	102 3	[illegible]	35	—	20.11	—13.91
Cawnpore	93.[illegible]	[illegible]8 1	71	—	20.0[illegible]	—1.27
Allahabad	97 [illegible]	[illegible]8.[illegible]	61	—	38.0[illegible]	0.72
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	[illegible]63	[illegible]	44	—	1.[illegible]	—5.84
Karachi	[illegible]	73.6	91	—	0.5[illegible]	
Ajmer	99.[illegible]	[illegible]	41	—	[illegible]0 4	2.47
Jaipur	93.3	[illegible]	40	—	[illegible]8.4	[illegible]7.10
Kotah	101 [illegible]	[illegible]	28	—	[illegible]1.[illegible]	[illegible]8.16
Mount Abu	[illegible]	0.[illegible]	32	—	38.4[illegible]	—32.29
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	—	[illegible]0.4[illegible]	—8.1[illegible]
[illegible]				—		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]9.6	[illegible]	—	[illegible] 3	—1.9[illegible]
Veraval	10[illegible]	[illegible]	41	—	[illegible] 1	+5.97
Rajkot	103.2	[illegible]	40	—	[illegible]0.4[illegible]	—1.1
Bhavnagar Para	100 [illegible]	[illegible]	76	—	37.14	—12.4[illegible]
Surat	10[illegible]	75.9	33	—	[illegible]9.16	—8.2
Ahmedabad	[illegible]8	70.8	22	—	18.69	—8.0[illegible]
Deesa	[illegible]1	65.8	41	—	37.55	+1.07
Neemuch	94.3	[illegible]	52	—	34.00	+4.85
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	[illegible]9	[illegible]	60	—	60.74	+18.56
Saugor	[illegible]	[illegible]9	41	—	44.40	—5.95
Hoshangabad	[illegible]4.[illegible]	3.	70	—	31.72	—12.44
Khandwa		[illegible]	52	—	22.81	—3 [illegible]
Akola	[illegible]0.[illegible]	67.5	33	—	10.47	—16.72
Amraoti		72 0	30	—	18.70	—14.66
Nagpur	95.3	65.9	50	—	27.18	16.44
Chanda	93.[illegible]	1	78	—	28.32	—18.98
Raipur	[illegible]3	71.1	67	—	38.96	10 63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.[illegible]	76.9	89	0.33	39.89	24 0[illegible]
Ratnagiri	85.[illegible]	[illegible]3	85	0.59	55.96	38 7[illegible]
Marmugoa	[illegible]	74 7	[illegible]5	0.1[illegible]	73.80	—12.59
Karwar	84.[illegible]	76.0	91	[illegible]	75.93	—32.[illegible]
BOMBAY DECCAN HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.1	73 3	60	—	9.16	—19 89
Ahmednagar	94.6	69.1	76	—	9.00	—9.67
Poona	90.0	70.1	90	0 04	21.70	—0 17
Sholapur	[illegible]	70.5	83	0.93	10.76	—10 84
Bijapur	88 6	69 1	84	0.18	19.80	—3.11
Belgaum	81.1	67.2	96	1.94	38.85	—4 68
Aurangabad	95 8	73 3	61		7.77	—16.10
Hyderabad (Decn.)	94.4	71.4	72	..	28.57	—13 [illegible]
Hyderabad					15.08	—9.89
MALABAR & CEYLON						—0.55
Mangalore	88.9	73.7	88	0.67	10761	+31.11
Calicut	79.2	75.5	92	0.61	10842	[illegible]30.[illegible]2
Cochin	79.7	73 5	97	1.04	91.99	[illegible]4 15
Colombo	84.9	74.3	88	0.69	22.55	
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.8	76.2	90	0.41	15.65	—3.72
Bellary	90.	69 5	90	0.25	12.88	—2.[illegible]3
Cuddapha	83 4	72 9	90	1.80	15.74	—1.87
Madras	84.2	77.4	95	0.75	5.86	—10.84
Bangalore	81.5	66 9	92	0.14	16.72	—3.19
Coimbatore	82 9	73 0	93	0.92	4.59	—0.79
Trichinopoly	86.8	75.4	84	—	9.76	—4.81
[illegible]patam	82.8	76.9	88	0.04	9.67	—1.79

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir R. P. Ashton, the President of the Indian Mining and Geological Institute, while visiting Jamshedpur in 1911 made a speech and concluded his remarks about the Tata Iron and Steel Works with the following words:—

"In a few months it is expected that a fire will be lighted which will not be extinguished till the Gurumaishini hill has been melted into railway materials, beams, sheets, which will be so much material to open up this country, to traverse its rivers, house the people, and to bring India forward into line with the most advanced of countries. May the fire soon to be lighted here not only turn stone into rails, but help, as all sound industry does, to develop the people among whom it is planted into props and girders of civilization, as useful as the British, American and German nations."

In a concern of such national importance, conducted by a house of such talent and integrity as the Tatas, it is small wonder that genuine investors put their money in its scrips considering the same as gilt-edged securities and when one finds these scrips subjected to constant fluctuations, on the strength of merest rumours, I do not think it out of place in the interest of both the investing public and this our National concern, to record a few important facts regarding the position and prospects of the Company, with which the public seem hardly to be conversant.

In my opinion genuine investors have every reason to be satisfied with the present position of the Company and to take a cheerful and optimistic view of the future. At present in spite of the fact that the Company has been handicapped by a very disadvantageous Government contract (about which I will say something more at the end of my letter), the last year's working has resulted in a fairly considerable profit of one Crore and fifteen lakhs and but for the over-cautious setting aside of a very large proportion of these profits towards the depreciation fund, a much better dividend could have been easily declared. However a large depreciation fund is again an assurance for the genuine investors.

Now for the future we need only note two important points, viz., the effect of the world factors on Iron and Steel Industries, and secondly the effect of the greater extensions on the prospects of our Indian concern.

As to the first point, it is a well-known fact that during the 4½ years of the great war all the surplus of the world's essential raw materials, together with some of the potential power of civilization were fed into the great mill of the war. How far this loss will affect modern life in its economic, commercial and industrial aspects is a pure speculation. But the loss is great and is keenly felt and it will take years of organised efforts to restore it. I remember to have read the opinion of an eminent authority, I believe in the "Scientific American" that Europe cannot organize and resume production until raw materials, machinery and fuel had been secured from the United States and elsewhere and the world's demand for these, and especially iron and coal, cannot be met unless the production by the United States and other countries was kept at the highest possible level for years to come. It was exactly in view of this that soon after the Allied victory two powerful, British Syndicates actually sent expeditions to some Islands in the Arctic to prospect for more iron and coal and one of these expeditions actually received the moral and material support of the British Government. This shows the world hunger for iron and steel.

Now we shall take the second point. What the profits of our Indian concern will be when the greater Extensions are completed, which will be within about 2 years from now, is a matter which might well receive a little more attention. In reply to a question put at the last general meeting the Chairman announced that when these extensions are completed the annual production with 5 Blast Furnaces, and two Duplex will be 700,000 tons of pig iron and 425,700 tons of finished steel. There are perhaps few people who realise to-day what this enormous increase in the production, will, in the usual course of events, mean to the genuine investors in this Indian Company. During the last year the Company produced 2,18,845 tons of pig iron, and only 1,29,650 tons of steel. This left a very moderate quantity of steel in the hands of the Company, to be placed on the market, after supplying the Government with the stipulated amount under the contract, and yet, on these modest few thousand tons so left, and on the pig iron, the Company made a net profit of Rupees one Crore and fifteen lacs. A little calculation will show that on the same basis the net profit after the completion of the extensions, would be somewhere about 7 crores of Rupees. However, making large and liberal allowances for the barely possible, though not at all probable, decrease in the price of steel, for depreciation and Reserve Funds, and interest on Preference shares, we could safely expect that about Rupees 4½ crores would be left to be divided between the Ordinary and Deferred shares, in which case, the Returns for both old and new shares would be something enormous, the deferred shares alone receiving a dividend of something like Rs. 450.

With these world factors and with the above prospects, I see nothing but a brilliant future, with infinite possibilities of development in the near future for this Premier Indian Industrial Concern.

One word more as regards the present Government contract, and I have done. I cannot possibly imagine what possessed the Directors, a fine body of sound businessmen, to enter into such an agreement at the close of the war. Whatever the motives which moved them in the past, in the present entirely altered circumstances, considering labour and cost of production, a very strong case exists for the revision of the rates and a genuine effort should be immediately made for the purpose. A glance at the record of the services rendered by the Company during the war, of which on account has been given in Mr. Lovat Fraser's Brochure "Iron and Steel in India" will show what overwhelming claims the Company has for a revision of the contract, and I cannot possibly believe that if properly put, the Government would refuse to re-consider the matter. I hope the agents will not take it amiss when I say that they owe a duty to the investing public to press this matter on Government with energy and determination and publish the result.—Yours, etc.

D. J. IRANI.

Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, Sept. 30.

SHARE BAZAR PROSPECTS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Had J. A. W.'s long awaited letter in the "Times of India" stood alone, the Bazar would not have had the shock that it has experienced in the last week. Various causes have combined to bring about the slump. First of all, the remembrance of the crash in May and June is fresh in the operators' minds. Then Reuter is daily sending us lugubrious reports about the market conditions in Europe and America. Then again the rains are very disappointing and a huge region from Karwar to the Himalayas is suffering from severe drought. On the top of all this comes J. A. W.'s pessimistic letter. There was no wonder the market collapsed and the usual bear raid is taking place. Investors are again scared. Weak holders are hastening to part with their scrips. Shares negotiated on the "cash" basis are glutting the market. The very mention of Scindias, Anglo-Indias, Union Banks provoke a curse among the disappointed premium hunters. All the signs of a severe slump are visible in the air. It is at such a time that a calm review of the situation would be desirable and I give mine for what it is worth.

Is our textile industry really in such a desperate condition? Are J. A. W.'s prognostications correct? The answer is not so difficult to give as many suppose. So far as the yarn market is concerned, things have really a gloomy aspect. A severe famine is raging in China our largest buyer of yarn. The local market is very weak owing to the partial failure of the rains. Most of all, the situation in Japan is a very serious one and is really the principal cause of our anxiety. Working twelve hours a day with two shifts and employing cheap female labour, the greedy Japanese spinners relying on an unlimited market for yarn had piled up huge stocks of yarn to be unloaded on buying countries like China and India. The inevitable result followed and the situation was aggravated by the effective boycott of Japanese goods by China. Thousands of bales have been mortgaged by yarn merchants in Japan to Banks which are now pressing for liquidation of the stocks held so long. There is a plethora of auction sales of yarn on behalf of weak parties unable to nurse stock any longer. First of all a large quantity of 20s were released and gradually other counts and now Japanese yarn is being poured freely on the China and Indian markets. So cheap is Japanese yarn and so anxious are the Japanese to liquidate their stock that the following quotations have a tale to tell:—

Indian 10s, 16 As. per lb.
Japanese 10s, 14 As. per lb.
Indian 20s, 24 As. per lb.
Japanese 20s, 17½ to 18 As. per lb.

In the face of this killing competition the immediate outlook for Indian yarn mills is not very encouraging. Not that they will make no profits, but the bumper gains of the present year cannot be expected next year. How long the slump in yarns will last will depend upon how much time it will take for the huge Japanese stock to be consumed and the China demand to revive. While the prospect is gloomy so far as spinning mills are concerned, the weaving mills are much better off and some of the weaving mills' shares actually offer great temptations to the investor. Scrips like Indore-Malwa, Crescent, Finlay, Swan, Standard are quite good at the present prices. It is true there has been considerable slackening of the demand for cloth, but business is still possible and would continue to be possible at sufficiently profitable rates. For there is strong Swadeshi wave passing over the land. We shall soon have universal primary and compulsory education which will mean more clothes for that is the inevitable concommittant of increasing education. I for one am not pessimistic about the future of our mill scrips. The present high values of the first class weaving concerns will endure. All of them have made notable additions to their reserve and dividend equalisation funds and old mills whose products are well-known in the market have no cause for anxiety that they will at any time be burdened by heavy unsold stock. Even in so bad a year as 1918 the stocks of cloth and yarn were much lighter than in, say, a year like 1907 and 1911. At this moment, the demand for cloth specially from the Punjab (where thanks to General Dyer, the Swadeshi movement has taken the firmest root) is continuous. Reports reach us of firms in Amritsar hitherto dealing in foreign cloth giving up their business in favour of Swadeshi goods. So long as the Swadeshi sentiment endures, and it is bound to endure, (our bureaucracy is seeing to that,) so long will our weaving industry continue to be prosperous.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. A.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 6th Oct. 1920

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 5 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 703	inches
Temperature of Air	84.1	Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5	"
Dew Point	78.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.821	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	7.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4	"
minimum do.	79.9	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.8W.	
Movement of Wind	108	Miles
Fall of Rain	0 33	Inches
Total fall during month	0 33	"
Do. do. year	41.04	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0.00	"

A Patna telegram date October 5 says:—The trustees of the Tikari Female Education Trust have filed a suit for the construction of trust deed or any other relief that the Court may think fit. The Maharaj Kumar has filed a counter-suit at Gaya, praying for cancellation of the trust deed because he cheated it, he says, under misapprehension and misrepresentation.

HUMBUG!

ENGLAND'S BOON TO CEYLON.

(From our own Correspondent).

The Ceylon Reform Scheme is a great humbug. Instead of slackening the hold of bureaucracy it actually tightens its grip. It boosts the autocracy of the Governor tenfold, and treads under foot some of the most cherished rights of councillors. It narrows down the franchise and in fact disfranchises large numbers who have hitherto enjoyed the vote. It gives vote neither to Labour nor to women. In short it is "Ceylon's Charter of Servitude", as the 'Daily News' has aptly called it.

GOVERNOR'S AUTOCRACY.

The Governor's powers have been abundently enhanced. He can suspend any nominated member at his pleasure. He can vetee a discussion, and gag a member even on the score of irrelevency. He can disallow any Bill or resolution which, in his opinion, affects the safety or transquality of the Island or any part of it. While suppressing popular resolutions which, in his opinion, are objectionable, he has the absolute right to pass any resolution or bill by means of the votes of officials only ignoring the opinion of people's representatives. Last, but not least, he is given the hitherto unprecedented right of timing a debate. "The Governor can sit in his chair at Queen's House long before a meeting, and decide by his own intructive calculations how long the entire discussion on any given subject or coming motion or bill ought to take, and he can prescribe that limit beforehand, with the result that, if he chooses to assign an hour for a motion which would in the member's own opinion require two hours, the discussion must be given up at the end of the hour, the motion being considered to have been withdrawn if it does not go to the vote by that time!" This is unheard of. No Speaker in any House of Assembly in any civilized country in the world enjoys the autocratic power of timing a debate.

MEMBER'S POWERS.

"Formerly, a Member could be censured for using improper language. Now he can be 'named', and then he stands suspended for a week for the first 'offence', a month for the second, and three months for the third, and he can forcibly be expelled if he does not withdraw." A member can speak only for fifteen minutes on each motion, unless he is the proposer when he can talk for thirty minutes. But within these minutes the Governor can order him to discontinue his speech if His Excellency "begins to dislike it on ground of tediousness"—tediousness within fifteen minutes! A member cannot propose any motion or bill involving outlay of money or a tax, unless specially authorised by the Governor.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

The first general election will be held within six months, and the new Council with meet by or before March 23rd next year. There will be 37 members in the Council. Fourteen wil be official members and 23 non-officials out of the non-officials seven will be nominated and only sixteen elected. The rules that have been framed for the election of members are most retrograde. They are bound to keep back the best talent of the Island and open the door to inexperienced perous. There is the pernicious clause demanding residential qualification. Residence for three years in an electoral area is an essential qualification for membership. People cannot elect their popular men if they happen to live outside their electoral areas. Generally the best of Ceylon talent is concentrated in Colombo, but, owing to the reactionary requisite of residence, the Island will be not able to avail itself of the services of its best brains. This qualification is unprecedented. So far as I am aware this does not obtain in any civilized country in the world. The opinion is abroad that this qualification has been devised to prevent the 'reform agitators' who abound in the metropolis, from securing a large number of seats; The candidate, besides, must have an income of Rs. 1,500 a year or property worth Rs. 6,000 or be a tenant paying rent of Rs. 500 in the towns or Rs. 400 in the country. He must know English and be a voter. If the conditions for the election of members are bad, those for the franchise of citizens are worse still. Instead of increasing the number of voters they actually diminish the number of hitherto-franchised it citizens. The women have been excluded, and isquite prohibitive for the labourers to get franchise. There is the residential qualification; and there is the property test. The voter must have a clear annual income of Rs. 600 or be an owner of immovable property, the value of which is not less than Rs. 1,500; or be in occupation as owner or tenant, of a house or shop etc., paying a rent of Rs. 400 a year in the towns or Rs. 200 a year in the country. This property test is bound to keep back many of the citizens from getting into voter's ranks. Hitherto the Burghers have enjoye. manhood suffrage but owing to property testd "clerks, fitters, mechanics, tailors, shemakers etc; who form the bulk of the Burgher electorate," will be robbed of their hitherto enjoyed right of vote. The young men who have passed the Junior or Senior Local Examination or are members of the Law and Medical Colleges, have hitherto been given the right of franchise. But owing to the pernicious property test all of them will be disfranchised. "Every man who has been convicted of any offence punishable—not actually punished, but merely punished—with three months' hard labour, is deprived of vote. Considering how large a number of the Ceylon citizens are convicted of statutory and quasi-criminal offences punishable with three months—thanks to Martial Law, of 1915—; this excludes thousands of voters. Owing to these and kindred causes the ranks of voters would be greatly shrunk.

A HUGE HUMBUG.

In short the scheme, as above stated, is a huge humbug. It professes to give a boon to the people, but actually conters a boon on the bureacracy, who would be much stranger in the "Reformed Era" than to-day. Lord Milner claims in para 10 of his despatch that "this is a great advance in the direction of popular control as compared with existing conditions." This is simple perversion of facts for, to quote a Ceylon leader. "There is no responsibility.—the Government at best have only multiplied the number of critics, while entreching itself more strongly in its trenches and creating new and more drastic powers sufficient to deal with any accesion of strength to the people. It insists on a qualification for membership which will deprive the country of the services of its best talent. It disfranchises Burghers, men of education, the Buddhist and Roman Catholic clergy. It reduces the Council to the level of a debating club empowering the Chairman to set a time limit to speeches, and of gagging free and full discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr, S. H. Fremantle, Commissioner of Meerut Division, writes to the Associated Press to say that there is no truth in a rumour now afloat that the District Magistrate of Meerut prohibited a political meeting and that troops were called out to assist him and that the British and Indian troops fired on each other and numerous casualties occurred. No meeting has he says, been prohibited and there has been no collision of any kind between the troops.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation it was resolved that Government be requested to sanction raising in open market of loans aggregating to Rs. 55,26,000 at 7 per cent. interest.

MR. KHAPARDE TO STAND FOR COUNCIL OF STATE.

HIS ADVICE TO NATIONALISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Nagpur Oct. 6

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde in a letter to the press announces his intention to stand as a candidate for a seat in Council of State and says that it is quite essential that nationalists should enter into Councils to represent the nationalist view. Mr. Khaparde further states that the portion of the Congress resolution pertaining to Boycott of Councils is not mandatory but is advisory and is therefore only binding on Congressmen, which view Mr. Gandhi has already endorsed.

Mr. B. H, Jatkar, Pleader, Yeotmal, is also standing for Legislative Assembly.

Yeotmal nationalist party headed by Mr. Madhaorao Anne and Doctor Paranjpye have decided to support nationalist candidates and appealed to electorate to vote for nationalists.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Calcutta, October 6.

The frontier correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:—

It is reported that a Bolshevik force which was stationed at Charjui near the Amudaria railway station has arrived at Kelif. Some traders who were flying with their small savings were detected and looted by the Red patrol on the Kelif border. The Afghan troops at Maimana have been strengthened by a force of militia from Ardewan near Herat. Some Jews who have made a journey by train from Krasnovodsk to Kezil Arvat and thence on foot or on donkeys to Lutfabad and thence to Tejen say that they saw a large army of Moscowians at Kezil. They add that a weak army of Anatolian Turks was seen waiting at Tejen to be taken onward to Mery by a special train. A young Turkish officer was deputed as Traffic Manager who examined passports and detained whom he pleased. The Jews who possessed Persian passports were suffered to pass but were deprived of all that they had. They reached Panjdeh on foot where they caught train for Khushk and thence they accompanied a caravan to Kabul.

AFGHAN PEACE DELEGATION.

The Afghan Peace delegation is reported to be leaving Kabul on or about the 6th instant. Preparations are being made to give them a good welcome at the Torkhem boundary. The Afridi tribe as a whole is now showing signs of repentance. The only recalcitrant section is the Zakka Khel. Almost all the rifles and guns taken by the Afridis during the recent Afghan campaign have been surrendered and the fines paid A rifle and a machine gun recovered from the tribesmen were brought in and handed over to the regiment to which they belonged. All is quiet beyond Kachagarih.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

CONFERENCE AT BANGLORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 6.

Important subjects were discussed at the Conference of head masters of High Schools, Inspecting Officers and others interested in Secondary education, which concluded its sittings last week. Mr. C. R. Reddy Inspector General of Education presided. At the last two days' sittings of the conference, among the subjects discussed were (1) abolition of lower secondary examination (2) consolidation of facilities for educational advencement of depressed classes and (3) unification of aided and Government educational services. The first subject constituted the chief debate of the conference and after a full one hour's discussion, in which every member took part, the proposal to abolish the lower secondary examination was carried by 32 voting for and 8 against. The proposals for the betterment of depressed classes were moved by Mr T. V. Thampiran a graduate of Adi Dravida community and were in the main agreed to by the Conference, The unification of aided and Government educational services was also proposed. The recommendation of Mr. S. Kalyanasundaram Head master of National High School Bangalore that every aided institution should be compelled to go into Provident Fund scheme was carried unanimously, but the president pointed out that its enforcement would not be easy.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA

It effects complete cure in a month and appreciable relief in a fortnight. Reward claimed on cure. Write with ½ anna stamp to:—

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20, Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA, B.

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has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Scs. and M.Scs.), in the art of Soap-making. Industrial institutions given free advice. Consult him at

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Lamington Road [illegible] No. 2.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday Oct. 7.*)

Mr. J. W. Rowland of the Indian Police was granted from the date of relief privilege leave for four months and thirteen days in combination with furlough on average salary for four months and on half average salary for twenty-three days.

Rao Saheb D. V. Chavan, Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., has been granted, with effect from the 12th June 1919, privilege leave for three months and twelve days in combination with furlough on average salary for three months and furlough on half average salary for such period as will bring the combined period of leave to two years.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for two months of the furlough on average salary granted to him by Government.

Mr. E. Clements, District and Sessions Judge, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for two months of the furlough granted to him by Government.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., on return from leave to do duty as Assistant Judge Satara.

Mr. P. E. Percival, on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. Dadiba K. Mehta.

Mr. Dadiba Kharshedji Mehta, on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Dhanjishaw Dosabhai Cooper, reverting.

Lieutenant C. F. M. Goodschalk, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Santa Cruz Cantonment in addition to his military duties, vice Captain B. Moseley, transferred.

Lieutenant Goodschalk, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Thana District.

Lieutenant Goodschalk will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Santa Cruz.

Mr. Krishnarao Ramrao Panjikar to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. G. K. Kuday.

Mr. G. K. Kudav, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, pending further orders.

Mr. A. M. Bell, O.B.E., M.I.M.E., and Mr. W. A. Sutherland to be members of the Board of Examiners in Bombay, vice Engineer-Captain C. F. Laslett, M.B.E., R.I.M., and Mr. J. D. F. Engel, respectively.

Major G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O., R.E., M.I.Mech.E., to be the President of the Bombay Boiler Commission, vice Engineer-Captain C. F. Laslett, M.B.E., R.I.M., resigned.

Dr. C. Strickland, Officer in charge of Anti-Plague Operations in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts, has been granted leave without pay for one month with effect from the 14th September 1920.

The following ladies have been confirmed in service as women Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Miss M. N. Tankariwalla, L.M. & S.—22nd August, 1919.

Miss P. H. Pesikaka, M.B., B.S.—26th August, 1919.

Miss G. D. Medhora, M.B., B.S.—28th August, 1919.

Mr. Tejumal Murlidhardas Kanal, Sub-Engineer, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri District, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ambernath Bhattacharya, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadur H. B. Parekh, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, First Grade and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is granted an extension of service up to the 5th October 1920 (inclusive) to cover the period of the privilege leave of six months sanctioned in Government Notification No. E.-3837, dated 16th March 1920, and is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the date of the expiry of that leave.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week there was rain in parts of all districts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Konkan. It was beneficial to standing crops and for rabi sowing, but more is still needed especially in Gujarat. Standing crops are in good condition except in parts of Sind and Gujarat where they are withering. Harvesting of kharif crops has commenced. Rabi sowing continues. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of water for drinking was adequate, but that for irrigation was insufficient in Sind and parts of Satara and Dharwar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.—Sind 55 to 64; Gujarat 36 to 57; Konkan 42 to 50; Deccan 52 to 74; Karnatak 48 to 66.

RISTRICTION ON EXPORT WHEAT.

Lala Shanker Lall wires from Delhi under date October 4th:—

In spite of contradicting my telegram of July last the Government removed restrictions on export wheat. Now I ask my fellow merchants: Will they cooperate to the Government in starving teeming millions of India for selfish motives at a time when the monsoon failed. Famine stares in the face or will they serve the Motherland by refusing to sell single grain wheat to Government?

SAL VITÆ

The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hæmorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, renders the urine and blood sugar-free reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma. Instant relief in every dose. Per bottle of 84 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.
Manufacturing Chemist,
86, (B) Dhurrumtolla Street,
or 167/3 Cornwallis Street Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. N. N. Lalla's lecture on "Compulsory Religious Education in Schools and Colleges" Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the G. P. O. at 9 a.m. (Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.)

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Sachsjah Ma.	12.00	12.30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore) ..	8.50	13.30
Madras Mail	8.50	22.15
Pooza Mail	11.30	16.45
Inter and 3rd Pooza Express ..	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	18.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9.00	23.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.25
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21 15	7 25

*The Up Cujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

IN MEMORIAM.

DAVER.—In everaioving memory of my belover wife, Lilavatibai, who passed away peacefully on 9th October 1919.
One year has passed since that sad day.
The one we loved was called away.
The call was sudden the blow was severe.
To part with one we loved so dear.
Inserted by her sorrowing husband and son.

MAIL INTELLIGENCE.

The mail steamer "Plassy" which left Bombay on the 18th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 5th instant.

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

Under the auspices of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Teachers' Union. Mr. N. N. Lalla will deliver a lecture on "Compulsory Religious Education in Schools and Colleges" in the Marwedi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. D.Chaman Lall will preside.

"DEVELOPMENT OP CHARACTER."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Social Service League, Prof. R. M. Joshi, will deliver a public lecture on "The Development of Character" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. Girgaum. The Rev. J. Mackenzie, will preside.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held in the Bombay Presidency Association rooms on Saturday next at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:— (1) To elect Office-bearers for the next year. (2) To consider what steps should be taken to carry out the resolutions of the last special Congress. (3) To consider the bill of Messrs. Taraporewalla and Sons, and to transact any office business that may be brought forward.

A CORRECTION.

In connection with the letter addressed by Mr. V. V. Wagh, First Class Sub-Judge Kanara, to his supporters, for his candidature in the Bombay Legislative Council, and reproduced by us in our issue of the 5th instant, a mistake has crept into the last para of the said letter. The sentence wrongly published, reads:

"If I find that the general sense of the district is opposed, I am going to stand."

Obviously this is a mistake. The correct sentence should be: "If I find that the general sense of the District is opposed, I am not going to stand."

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegeable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that must is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT. (Kathi.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. Absolutely safe. Per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11) SAMTA, BENGAL.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EXTRAVAGANCE.

NEARLY 13 LAKHS SPENT ON HOUSING SUPERIOR STAFF.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request the hospitality of your columns in order to bring to your notice a matter of grave public concern.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Belvi during the last session of the Legislative Council meeting held in Poona the Government explained that the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust has spent nearly Rs. 12,86,233 in providing quarters for their superior staff.

When we consider that the palatial mansion in Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill put apart for the exclusive use of the Chairman of the Port Trust situated within a huge compound, the grounds extending nearly to a mile, and when we consider that the furniture and the fittings for this veritable palace were ordered from Paris, etc., we shall be able to realise the way the hard earned money of the public has been lavishly spent to provide luxuries for the Chairman. How much of this money, we ask, has been spent to the quarters at Colaba for the officers? And how much, we ask, has been spent a part from the colossal sum in finding suitable quarters for the poor workers on the Port Trust Railways? The indecency of such lavishness should shock every lover of the working classes. The Port Trust is anxious enough to cause dangerous strikes and discontent amongst its workers over paltry questions of paltry increases in their pay, while on the other hand the superior staff, mostly Europeans, lives on the fat of the land.

What is the public going to do about it?—Yours, etc.,

ANXIOUS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

KANARA SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

The 3rd Anniversary of this Mahila Samaj was held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday last under the Presidency of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Ladies and the office-bearers of different institutions of the community had been invited, as also the members of the Managing Committees of different Ladies' Samajs.

In her Presidential address, which was ably and fluently delivered in Marathi, Mrs. Gokhale said that no woman should remain without education but should acquire a good knowledge of her mother-tongue and such other useful subjects as Sanskrit, English, Arithmetic, History Sewing, Cooking etc. so that she might become an ideal housewife, thereby elevating herself, her Samaj her community at large and ultimately the nation itself.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 7.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26/5
Bar Silver ready Rs. 114.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds the 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 57/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARE.

Market closed steady on account of bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2760, By. Cotton 1060, By. Dveing 2880, Century 950, Cent. India 5000, Colaba Land 2560, Crescent 580, David 1505, Fazulbhoy 1645, Finlay 1040, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 550, Kastoorchand 1775, Kohinoor 3245, New Great 825, Pearls 1040, Phoenix 950, Shapurji 372/8, Simplex 750/8, Swan 1045, Swadeshi 4550, Tata Mill 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 810, By. Burma 670, By. Burma N. I. 215 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 17/8, By. Tramway 715, Bundi Cement 41, Ind. Cement 390, Katni Ord 233, Katni Defd. 1175, New India Ins. 5 pr, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Ord 130, Tata Defd 735, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 255, Scindia Steam 5 dis, Tata Bank 28/0.

A public meeting of the citizens of Mahim taluka was held when af resolution expressing its deepest sense o grief at exthe death of Lok Tilak was passed.

A mass meeting held at Larkana, unanimously resolved that while viewing with respect the fortitude with which Moulana Zafarali Khan stood firmon principles of non-co-operation, it expresses its heartfelt belief in the truthfulness of what Moulana has stated in the court and congratulates Moulana for the self- sacrifice for his religion and faith to whic hh chas adhered so firmly

A mass meeting of the inhabitants of Sonepat was held, wires a correspondents, criticize Government on the internments of Moulana Laga Ullah Sahib andSufi Mahomed Iqbal Sahib, whenMaulana Qutabdin, Sawami Satya Deo, Maulana Ahmed. spoke on non-co-operation

Yeotmal public workers decided that national interests in general and Berar interests in particular require strong nationalist representation in the councils. The Hon. Mr. Khaparde's candidature for Council of State is strongly supported.

The All India Committee of the Mohamedan Educational Conference has gratefully accepted the invitation from the Berar ProvincialMohamedan Educational conference to hold the forthcoming annual session at Amraoti (Berar) during the Christmas week.

A large meeting of the citizens and local officers was held at Amreli, when Mr. Mansukhlal Ravji Mehta of Rajkot, who is touring in Kathiawar to explain the aims and objects of the Kathiawad Political Conference to be held at Rajkot in January next elaborately welt upon the Advantages of such a conference, and emphasized the permanent existence of native States, they being the trustees of ancient civilization of India and hence being the best preservers of our ancient martial spirit and our nativity in substance.

GREAT MEETING OF BOMBAY WORKERS.

ACTIVE SYMPATHY FOR POSTMEN.

SACRIFICE OF ONE DAY'S PAY.

Under the auspices of numerous Labour Unions of Bombay a public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Powi Wadi, to consider as to how the organised workers could help the postmen and telegraph peons now on strike. About 700 representatives from different unions attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Joseph Baptista.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said they all knew that the postmen and telegraph peons of Bombay were now on strike and the Government were paying no heed to the cries of the strikers and the public. The demands of the men, on strike, have been admitted on all hands to be just and reasonable. The speaker himself had investigated the matter and ascertained that the grievances of the men were genuine. They had written to the Government and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and from all quarters they received the same stereotyped reply that only recently the Government of India had sanctioned a new scale of increased pay for postmen all over India and that they could do nothing more in the matter.

Everybody knew that the postmen were very useful servants of the public and they were now enduring great hardships. Therefore was it not the duty of other workers to help them now? The postmen were but brethren to other workers and the same blood ran in them as in the viens of other workers and their cause was a just one. The speaker asked the audience if they were ready to help their brethren, the postmen and telegraph peons, under such circumstances. (Loud shouts of "Yes" from the audience.)

PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Proceeding, Mr. Baptista said two meetings would be held on Sunday next, one at Shantaram's Chawl at 6 p.m. and the other at Parel, when they would consider how they could help the distressed strikers. He asked them to attend either of the two meetings. One of the resolutions to be passed in those meetings would be about the stoppage of rice-export with a view to prevent the prices soaring higher and higher every day.

Mr. Baptista then said he received a letter from the Director-General that day, and it seemed to him that the authorities wanted to suppress the people; but said they would not succed.

Concluding, Mr. Baptista said he would go to see the Director-General the next morning and consult with him as to how the question could be solved. But he knew that the "Director" was more or less powerless and felt like a man with his hands cut off. However, he would try to give him two new hands. (Laughter.) He again asked the audience if they were determined to help their brethren, the strikers, and the reply again was an emphatic "Yes."

He then asked them to sacrifice a day's wages for them and the whole audience readily agreed to do so.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall then moved:—

"That this meeting of the organised workers of Bombay places on record its sympathy with the postmen and telegraph peons now on strike and decides to give one day's pay towards their support."

Mr. Chaman Lall said that on all hands it must be admitted that the cause of the strikers was a just cause and their demands most reasonable and legitimate. But the strikers were only one part of the great mass of Indian Labour and it was only right, proper and decent that their fellow-workers should come to the support of the strikers. The cause of the strikers was the cause which each one of them should have at heart and it would be the right way to show their sympathy for the postmen by donating to their fund one day's wages of all organised workmen in Bombay.

UNITY THE WATCHWARD.

This sense of unity between worker and worker was their greatest asset. To this unity the workers of the world were awakening. It was time for Indian workers also to rise from the sleep of enturies. Wherever we look, in Europe, Russia or America we see the same spirit animating the workers namely that they are determined no longer to remain slaves. The only way in which the Indian workers could achieve this end was by means of building up strong organisations. On October 31 in Bombay the All-India Trade Union Congress was going to meet under the Presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, the greatest Labour leader India possessed to-day (Loud Cheers.) Labour all over India would be represented at the Congress. Bombay Labour, if it wished to achieve its freedom should not neglect this great opportunity of showing its brethren in other parts of India. Such organisations in Europe had put the fear of God into the hearts of European exploiters and such organisations were the surest guarantee for the preservation of the workers' rights. It was not reliance upon the exploiters and the capitalists which would bring them salvation. It was reliance upon themselves. They were the producers of all the wealth in the world. They must see to it that they share to its full extent all the wealth which they produced with the sweat of their brows. Men were not ashamed to make the workers lead the lives of dogs (cries of shame). If they wished to lead lives of free men they should combine and organise and rub the sleep of centuries from their eyes. (Lord Cheers.)

Mr. Dalvi seconded the resolution and said that what Mr Chaman Lall had said about the workers beng the producers of wealth and not the fullshares was quite correct. The workers must join together and remember the appeal that had been made to them with regard to the First All-India Trade Union Congress.

MR. V. M. PAWAR.

Mr. V. M. Pawar supported the resolution. When he rose to speak one of the audience asked as to what was going to happen to the Railway men.

They will get their demands met" was Mr. Pawar's reply.

The speaker then explained the wrongs to them by the capitalists who were enjoying the wealth produced by the semi-starving workers. Now was the time that they should wake up and make the employers feel that the workers have learnt to insist on their rights.

DISCONTENT AMONG MILL HANDS.

In conclusion Mr. Pawar said, that during the last mill strike the mill owners committed a mistake by not meeting the demands of the operatives fully. He apprehended the operatives were not going to remain content with the terms, imposed on them, for a long time.

"Not even two months more" said one of the audience.

The resolution, further supported by Mr. Manekji Cowasji Patel, was carried unanimously.

The meeting dispersed amid shouts of "Tilak Maharajki jai" and "Bande Mataram."

MADRAS MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN IRISH SCENE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

At the Meeting of Madras Corporation held yesterday evening there was a heated discussion on the following resolution moved by Mr. O. Thanikachallam Chetti on purchase of bulls in conservancy department. The Corporation resolves that practice of deputing Health Officer to purchase bullocks from outside City of Madras be discontinued as such practices is contrary to law and as purchases hitherto made by him are neither creditable to him nor advantageous to ratipayers.

After an animated debate, the mover agreed to withdraw the proposition and was replying to the debate when there was some noise and confusion and the president said:—What is that kind of rowdyism? Will you please stop?

Mr. K. C. Desikachariar, a commissioner addressing the President: Did you say "rowdyism"? I want the President to withdraw that expression.

President:—I will not.

Mr. Desikachari:—I see rowdyism on part of the president. Are you a President of an assembly of rowdiysm?

Mr. G. A. Natesan:—You owe it to yourself and to the dignity of the corporation to withdraw that expression.

President:—If you want of bring a resolution for removal of the president.

Mr. Natesan said that they would not do it and it was the President who should set a better example in the interest of the dignity of Corporation and the high dignity conferred on him. He requested him to simply say, I withdraw.

Mr. K. Vyasa Rao: We are of one family.

President: We are. Let us behave like members of one family.

As a protest Messrs K. C. Desikachariar, C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and T. S. Ramaswami Iyer left the meeting.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer returned afterwards considering it unfair to stand on his dignity when a proposition like the one before the house was being voted upon. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Iyer also returned.

Mr. K. Vyasa Rao pointed out that the resolution could not be withdrawn without the consent of the Corporation.

When put to the vote, the voting resulted in 10 voting for and 18 against.

THE MAHATMA COY. AT THE EXCELSIOR.

This evening and to-night the above Company will appear for the last time in Bombay. Those who have not had an opportunity of paying the Excelsior a visit during the week are strongly advised not to miss one of the two remaining shows. Kilderson, who monopolises a half of the programme, provides some amusing effects with his array of dummies who he uses to display his extraordinary ventriloquistic powers. His imitation of a raid on a fowl house and a dog fight are particularly good. He follows this up by several very clever impersonations of celebrities past and present with only the aid of a wig or two, a piece of felt and facial expressions. The second half of the programme is devoted to Dr. Rowe and Mystic Mora. This pair provide the audience with a wonderful exhibition of accomplishing the impossible.

After seeing Mystic Mora one begins to feel that there certainly is something in spiritualism and afer a few further experiences it wouldn't take long to find many converts to Sir A. Conan Doyle's beliefs. In the most inexplicable manner Mystic Mora while blindfolded and covered with a sheet reads and answers question written by members of the audience and retained by them. To one enquiry as to when, if at all, Home Rule would be given to India, the reply was that in 10 years partial Home Rule would be given to India. Many other enquirers were surprised and pleased by the answers to their questions with the exception of one who was told that very little success was likely to be his lot in this hard world.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE.

NECESSITY FOR ECONOMY.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner regrets to be compelled to inform the public that owing to the failure of the past monsoon, it will be necessary to reduce the daily supply of water to the City by about 6 million gallons per day compared with the amount supplied during the last year i.e., it is estimated that the total supply will be 38 million gallons a day as against the average of 44 million gallons. Tansa Lake is full and will continue to supply some 32 million gallons a day. Tulsi and Vehar Lakes contain only ½ and ¼ of their normal amount of water and will together be able to supply no more than 6 million gallons a day until the next monsoon. It is unlikely that even if heavy rain now falls the position will improve very materially.

The utmost economy must therefore be exercised by all consumers of water. It will be impossible to water the roads in the City as often as would be desirable and it may be necessary to curtail the supply given to mills and industries. No water can be provided at present for large new industrial enterprizes. The public are invited to practice rigid economy in the use of water and in particular to avoid the waste that occurs through leaving taps running on the lower floors of many-storied buildings.

Managers of Hotels, Offices, Chawls, clubs and other large buildings are requested to post public notices in all washing places, bathrooms, etc., urging the necessity for economising water. Printed appeals to this effect in English, Marathi, and Gujarathi can be obtained free from the office of the Hydraulic Engineer. Those responsible for the upkeep of gardens and recreation grounds are warned that supplies of water cannot be made available for the maintenance of large areas of grass and that their supply will have to be further restricted if there is reason to believe that water is being used in large quantities for other than necessary purposes.

A special staff is being appointed to supervise distribution and prevent waste as far as possible.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

A MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar yesterday.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved the following proposition:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in view of the noise and nuisance caused by hawkers in office localities in the Fort, shouting by hawkers in these localities should be strictly prohibited. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address the Commissioner of Police accordingly."

Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman seconded the proposition, which was carried.

A MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Fazal next moved:—

"That the Government be requested to consider the desirability of increasing the number of stipendiary Magistrates for the City as the public is put to great hardship owing to the delay that usually takes place in the disposal of Municipal cases."

Mr. Fazal quoted figures to show that the number of Municipal cases tried by stipendiary Magistrates had increased very much with the increase of the city's population. He thought it would be quite reasonable and fair to ask Government to appoint two or at least one additional stipendiary Magistrate.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle was in favour of asking Government to appoint a special Magistrate to try Municipal cases as the present practice caused great delay and inconvenience. He thought it would be better if this question were considered in Committee and he therefore moved an amendment referring the matter to a Committee.

Dr. M. B. Velkar seconded the amendment.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia preferred that there should be a special Magistrate to try Municipal cases though he had no objection to the number of stipendiary Magistrates being increased to try all cases. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand moved another amendment postponing the consideration of the matter until the Commissioner's report asked for by a previous Corporation resolution was obtained.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. Clayton the Commissioner, said if the original proposition were carried and Government addressed on the subject, and if then he were to report recommending the appointment of a special Municipal Magistrate, the Corporation would prejudice their case and would not be in a position to go to Government and ask for a Municipal Magistrate. He had been endeavouring to get information as to the exact situation in Calcutta regarding the appointment of a special Magistrate there. He favoured Mr. Gulabchand's amendment.

Mr. Gulabchand's amendment was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday.

FIRST ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

UNIONS REQUESTED TO APPOINT DELEGATES

BULLETIN III.

I. All the Employees' and Labour Unions are earnestly requested to send the names of the Delegates and resolutions they wish to place before the Congress to the Secretaries Reception Committee c/o "Bombay Chronicle" Fort, Bombay, on or before the 20th instant.

II. Delegates are requested to bring with them a certificate showing the number of members in each Union, signed by the President or by the Secretary.

III. Delegates are requested to bring with them bedding, etc. Arrangements for Boarding and lodging are as follows:—

Delegates living in European style to pay Rs. 10 per day.

Delegates living in Indian style to pay Rs. 5 per day.

N. B.—These fees should reach the Secretaries on or before the 20th instant.

IV. The affiliation fee for each Union member is 1 anna.

STOP THE EXPORT OF FOOD STUFFS.

MASS MEETING OF BOMBAY WORKERS TO BE HELD.

A public meeting of Bombay workers will be held in Mowji Seth's Wadi at 7 p.m. on Sunday, Oct. 10, to protest against the export of food-stoffs from India in view of famines, scarcities and high prices. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-Law, will preside.

The following gentlemen will also speak on the resolutions to be submitted.

Messrs. Khadilkar, Kelkar, Deshpande, Tairsee, Mowji Govindji, Jamnadas Mehta, J. K. Mehta, Chaman Lall, V. M. Pawar and Dr. Savarkar.

All workers and sympathisers are requested to attend in their thousands.

"DAILY HERALD" SUPPORT COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD.

We are informed that a provisional Committee has been framed called "The Daily Herald Support Committee" with the object of safeguarding the interests of the great Labour daily which has always unhesitatingly stood up for the cause of Indian freedom and has been a good friend of the Indian worker. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-Law, is the Chairman, Mr. L. R. Tairsee the Treasurer and Mr. D. Chaman Lall the Secretary. It is hoped that every Indian journalist who believes in the freedom of the Press will join the Committee and thus add to our protest against the action of the Simla authorities in proscribing "The Daily Herald."

A public meeting in this connection is announced to take place in Shantaram's Chawl on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 5-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The disturbance off Konkan has become unimportant, while that in the Bag is lightly marked and lies off the North Madras Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar Mysore and Madras Deccan and north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad, a few falls also occurred in Assam, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein one and half inches, Akyab three Maymyo one, Bogra four, Mymensigh, Balasore, Karwar one and half, Shola pur one, Belgaum two, Gulbarga one and half, Hyderabad Deccan a half, Chittaldrug two, Bangalore, Calicut one, Bellary two, Viza gapatam too one.

Forecast:—No large change.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, October 8, 1920.

INDIA'S MILITARY BURDEN.

It used to be a commonplace in the budget discussions of by-gone times that while the Indian members strove to impress upon the Government the unduly expensive character of the army in India, the Anglo-Indian champions of the latter sought to silence all criticism by insisting upon the technical character of the military expenditure, and the consequent incapacity of mere laymen to understand, much less to criticise, it. We hope those dark ages in the public life of India are ended. It is, indeed, the field of the expert alone to advise on truly technical questions such as the kinds of ordnance, the stores of ammunition, the means of frontier defences we must provide for. But it is no usurpation of the field of the expert to maintain that in questions of fundamentals every intelligent and educated citizen is competent to give an opinion, often more valuable than that of the expert, as it is less clogged by professional obsessions. Otherwise, there would be no meaning in publishing such a document as the Esher Report, no utility in including in the personnel of the Committee laymen as well as soldiers. The political basis underlying the Esher conclusions and recommendations seems to take no heed of the changed conditions all the world over, and more particularly in this country. The main objects for which every nation in the world has been compelled to keep a standing army may be summed up to be protection against any aggressive tendencies of one's neighbours, and the maintenance of order within the community. We may dismiss as an exploded fallacy, the ground for large armaments, on which the Kaiser and the chauvinists of all the European countries depended that a large military force is the best guarantee of the peace of the world. We have seen how those who play with fire end by burning their own fingers. We have learnt by bitter experience that there is no greater menace to the peace of the world than the mad race for armamen's among the principal nations of the globe. The fallacy in the paradox could not be understood owing to the subtle hypnotism of the combination of contraries. The Esher Committee, however, seems still to labour under the Great Illusion. The War has taught it members only one thing: the centre of gravity for military danger has been shifted from central Europe to central Asia. And, as India is in a critical position in this new danger zone, she must maintain an army that would, by its sheer figures, keep in their place the various elements of disorder, and afford the best guarantee of the world peace.

This reasoning takes no stock of the evolution of other means in the world to afford protection against the wanton aggression of individual communities. It does not seem to perceive that there is anything like a roused world-conscience. But even supposing that the communities against which the recommendations of the Esher Committee are apparently directed are not likely to be amenable to a League of Nations, or accept the alternative of international arbitration in place of the barbarities of a war, we do not see why India should be called upon to bear more than her legitimate share of the burdens of keeping the peace of the world. We have received, in the past, the most solemn guarantees that the military forces of India shall not be used beyond the frontiers of India without the sanction of the British Parliament We know, indeed, how easily such sanction has been accorded when Parliament found itself helpless before the cruel logic of the *fait accompli*. If, however, now when full responsible Govenment is being demanded in this country, such solemn guarantees are treated in a spirit of undignified chicane, it will provoke the gravest possible bitterness, against which we cannot too strongly or too early warn the Government. The Esher Committee seems to be but faintly conscious of the fact that the constitution in India is changing. It admits but reluctantly that the organisations of the civil and military authorities must alter in conformity with the change in the constitution. It does not seem to realise that the army is the most expensive department of the Government left to the uncontrolled hands of the supreme executive in this country under the new reforms; that under the changed financial arrangements the Government of India have ceased to be self-supporting; that the contributions demanded from the provinces for the maintenance of the Government of India have already provoked bitter hostilities; and that the use of the army for extra-Indian purposes, its size and strength in excess of Indian needs, will make the Government of India more than ever unpopular with the general public, and sometimes irreconcilably opposed to the comparatively more popularly ruled Provincial Governments. We, therefore, require without ambiguity or hesitation that before the report is finally accepted, every trace of the view that the army in India is any way to insure the peace of the world should be abolished, every vestige of a suspicion that the army of India is to be an engine of British Imperialism must be destroyed. We do not, indeed, suggest that the world peace is no concern of a great nation like ours. But we feel bound to demand that in so far as, by her situation or other factors, India finds her military resources of imperial and international benefit, she should not be required to pay a pie more than her due share of the burden of imperial defence, which, as the "Pall Mall Gazette" rightly urges, should be fairly distributed by consent among the various units of the Empire.

Coming to the main object of maintaining an army, we find the Esher Committee obsessed with the apprehensions of Bolshevik intrigues which prevent it from taking a sane view of the situation in any of its aspects. We must, however, protest against this insane exploitation of a bogey. We have never yet found a single case of Bolshevist intrigues brought to daylight. We do not like to indulge in empty platitudes and to say that history repeats itself in the case of the Bolshevists after a hundred years. The European nations of the eighteenth century tried to check the growth of revolutionary ideas as represented by the French Revolution, with what success we all know. The English Government seems already to be perceiving the futility of a perpetual state of war with a bogey—the Bolshevist Russia. Why should the resources of India, then, be dissipated in a vague fight against a figment of the brain? In Anglo-Indian circles Russophobia is an epidemic which has this time broken out in a more virulent form than in the forties of the last century, or even in the eighties. With Japan and Persia as our allies, with the Afghans occupied by their own internal troubles, there is no fear of any aggression which India cannot ward off with her strong natural frontiers, and her normal military strength. We object to having any part or lot in the mad imperial venture to conquer or settle Mesopotamia. We object to a single rupee of Indian revenues or a single soldier of the Indian army being sacrificed in military aggrandisement for the benefit of the United Kingdom, for exploitation by British capitalists. If the Government of India desire to give an earnest of their intentions to respect in future the wishes of the people of India on questions which affect them so vitally, we demand that they lodge their emphatic protest against those portioins of the Esher Report which seem to be based on a radical misconception of the political situation on or beyond the frontiers of India—and, which, as the startling revelations of the 'Times" show, were written before the Committee arrived in India and before a single Indian was able to attend any meetings. They must define, as the Simla Army Commission of 1879-80 defined, the strength they consider to be normally needed for the defence of India even assuming that the Afghans would cause trouble; and they must pledge themselves not to depart from this standard except with the concurrence of the Indian legislature. But the portion of the Report, which seems to us most objectionable, is that concerning the use of the army for the maintenance of internal security. The chapters dealing with the *liaison* with the civil authorities and with the Territorial Force breathe a spirit of suspicion and distrust which may have had a justification for a Committee reporting in 1860, but which is an unmitigated effront to the Indian people after their services and sacrifices for the British Empire during the late war. The committee has found in Sir Umar Hayat Khan a tool to voice a sentiment which the English members were too astute to enunciate in such naked effrontery, and which would not save the Indian member, merely because of his race from the most severe displeasure of his countrymen. He argues for the stiffening of the Indian army by the presence of the British units irrespective of cost. He casts a slur on the spirit of the Indian soldier fighting for the British Empire, which is as mean as it is undeserved, as much a treason against the people of India as it is rank toadiness in respect of the powers-that-be. Sir Krishna Gupta mildly remonstrates,—he is unduly careful not to describe his remarks as a dissent,—against this spirit, the unhappy legacy of a period we would all forget. We deny that there is any need for the alleged "stiffening". We deny that there is any need to maintain any fixed proportion in the Indian Army between the European soldiers and the Indian. If the Army in India is to cease to be an engine of terrorism, it must be popularised. If it is to afford adequate proportion at a low cost, it must become a national institution, open to all citizens in all its ranks and branches. The Government of India have too long tried to turn mercenaries into patriots; let them now try the magic of the call of patriotism for national service. They have too long been obsessed with the fears of their Janissaries; let them root their faith in the people of the country; let them make people free from the humiliation of distrust and exclusion, trained to bear arms in the defence of their country. And we can then assure them a complete immunity against internal disorder, absolute safety from external aggression, and utter unconcern about any disturbance of the peace of the world, since no other power would be in a position to cause a menace.

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION.

The terms in which the latest epistle from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Bombay Corporation on the subject of development of the city and its suburbs is couched, must make even the most sober-minded and optimistic citizen despair of seeing any real change in the angle of vision of the demigods of the local official heirarchy. If the letter is not actually contemptuous of the rights of the Corporation, it is brusque to the point of rudeness. In spite of the strong protests made by representatives of the Corporation in the Council and in their own Chamber against the autocratic manner in which the Government hurried through the Council a piece of legislation directly affecting the Municipality without even so much as a reference to the Corporation, the former have been now the hardihood to say that the Municipality is not immediately concerned in the matter of the constitution of the authority which is to take over the entire control of the housing and development operations within and without the city! On the basis of this preposterous plea, they withhold even the essential details of their programme from the knowledge of the Corporation. The Corporation is told that it is concerned with only the financial arrangements, that it must rest content with the sop of three-sevenths of the receipts of the tax on cotton, which it will be graciously empowered by Government to levy. Mr. Sethna has been assuring his colleagues that Government were obliged to undertake legislation to amend the Municipal Act without reference to the Corporation, because there was very little time at their disposal and the Development Loan had to be launched into existence without the least delay. But is there any guarantee that Government will not resort to such questionable procedure on future occasions? No such assurance has been forthcoming. The Corporation should vigorously resist this unwarranted encroachment on its legitimate right and must give the latest exponents of official autocratism clearly to understand that the public of this City will not stand any such *zubberdustism*. We are glad to note that there was not in the Corporation a single apologist of Government and that the Corporation was unanimous in its protest against the high-handed policy. The letter of Government has been referred to the committee which is considering the whole scheme of development, and we hope the committee will make a determind stand against the autocratism of the Government. The official letter deliberately ignores the recommendation of the Select Committee which was appointed to consider the bill to amend the Municipal and Improvement Trust Acts that the Corporation ought to be represented on the "advisory body" which should be set up in connection with the housing operations within the city. Are we to take it, from the tone of the official letter, that the "advisory body," even if set up, will be a merely consultative or ornamental body with no effective control over the official schemes? In spite of all that Government might say to the contrary, the Corporation is legitimately entitled to demand that it shall have an effective voice in the control of housing development operations in the city and it is determined that its claim shall be recognised and met.

Notes of the Day.

Another Chance.

The Constantinople Government has asked the Allies for a loan of 4½ millions sterling in order to raise and equip a force of 40,000 men against the Turkish patriots, that sum being judged sufficient for a three months' campaign. It has also asked the Allies to furnish naval assistance and to release the stores of arms and munitions now detained by them. We dare to hope that the Allies will not accede to a request or encourage in any way an effort which can only aggravate the present troubles and may bring on Armageddon, considering the seething state of Central Asia. The present condition of affairs seems ignominious but it would be better policy to wink at it, while quietly removing grounds of grievance to the Turkish patriots, than to exacerbate their grievance by attack. The men are honest and, if they saw a tendency in France and England to treat their country more benevolently, they might not be irreconcilable. The withdrawal of Greek troops into the zone originally assigned to them would be, at any rate, a tactful move, to begin with. Upon the other hand, an attempt crush the patriotic forces will naturally serve to strengthen their alliance with the Bolsheviks, and by angering Asiatic opinion, give new power to Bolshevism.

The Crowning Grievance.

Of all the grounds of grievance which the patriotic Turks possess, the greatest is the new position of the Sultan-Caliph in his capital. "So long as we keep the Turks in Constantinople we hold the Sultan's head in chancery", said Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, making the gesture of punching an imaginary head beneath his arm. Whatever may have been the faults of the Turkish Government in the past, it could always bear comparison with its immediate neighbours, and to place it helpless at the mercy of those neighbours is an act of great injustice, quite apart from the religious question, which must also be considered. For the neighbouring country, worse than Turkey, which has been exalted and enriched at the expense of Turkey, is a "Christian" country and renowned for its fanaticism.

Armenia's Woes.

The news that Kiazim Karabekir, a leader of the Turkish patriots, has crossed the "Armenian" frontier with a force of between fifteen to twenty thousand regular troops is said to be causing great alarm in Armenia, and is doubtless causing no less consternation in those European circles which have been cajoled into regarding "Armenia" as something more than an obsolete geographical expression. The fact is that in no considerable district were Armenians in majority before the war. They lived as a scrattered minority among a Muslim population, and in 1895 (according to an official statement in the French Chamber) the proportion of Armenian Christians in the territory, which they claimed to dominate was only thirteen per cent. Kiazim Karabekir is reported to have taken Ofli and to be advancing upon Erzi Rumish. The names of both these places are pure Turkish. It is only in a small area around Etchmiadzin—on Russian territory—that the Armenians were undoubtedly preponderant before the war and the steps which the Armenian revolutionaries, the Allies of Czarist Russia, took to improve their relative position during the war; have endeared them to their Muslim neighbours. The Armenians are an Asiatic race; they live in Asia; but they have allied themselves with European Powers with the avowed object of enslaving their non-Christian neighbours. Until they change that attitude, and stand for Asia, any Armenian State, no matter what its boundaries, will always be in danger of complete extinction.

A Patriot's End.

The love of the Armenians for the country which they claim and which they are averse to share with other old inhabitants has been widely advertised and has won them widespread sympathy in Western lands. Yet Armenians who can do so, emigrate to other parts of Turkey and to Europe and America, and seldom show the slightest inclination to return to Ararat. The Turkish Empire as a whole had come to be their native country, and most of them confessed as much before the war. In Constantinople, Smyrna, Mesopotamia, Syria, Armenians had attained to great prosperity, and many of them held positions in the Turkish Government. But the wealthiest of the Armenians are to-day in England and America; and, wealth being the main object of their emigration, it is natural that the Armenians of Eastern Anatolia should think of England as a sort of paradise. When the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" visited the Armenian Republic after the armistice, he interviewed one of its rulers who had been notorious for many years as a most ruthless brigand. He said he supposed that now that an independent Armenia had been set up his Excellency would devote his whole time to the organisation of the country, or something of the sort. The reply was. "I stay here? Oh dear me, no! When everything is settled I shall go and live at Manchester."

A Useless Warning.

"The Times of India," in a leading article on the position of affairs in Central Asia makes the Bolshevik attack upon Bokhara the pretext for a solemn warning to India and the Muslim world: Behold the fate in store for you where Bolshevism triumphs:! But Muslims, as it seems to us, may wish to ask some questions before they bow their heads in mute acceptance of the admonition of "The Times of India". Was the army which attacked Bokhara in collusion with Bokharan revolutionaries a Muslim army, or composed exclusively of Russian Bolsheviks? If it was a Muslim army there would be some reason for supposing that the Amir of Bokhara was opposed to any notion of Jihad like many other comfortable potentates. If that should prove to be the case, Bolshevism would have little or nothing to do with the affair. To what country except Communist Russia, can the Muslims of the Turkish Empire and of Central Asia look for help since England failed them? No real Muslim is a Bolshevik in the sense in which "The Times" uses the word, nor can he ever become one. But the Muslims of Central Asia have been maddened by injustice, and they clutch at any help. No diatribes will disillusion them while Russia seems their only hope. The very Arabs who served England's purpose in the war now speak of the Bolshevik Power as "Nasru'llah" (God's help), and vehement denunciations of that Power are reckoned the result of fear and so discounted. It all comes of the wretched Turkish Treaty.

The Red Light in England.

"Communist Red Guards"—says a cable, not from Soviet Russia but from sane England—have organised pickets to prevent the miners from going down the pits, as the miners on strike wished to protest against the proposed settlement of the coal deadlock. Thousands of miners are idle in South Wales and other coal-fields. Apparently, they do not want the foolery of data lines. Mr. Lloyd George as well as Lord Aberconway have paid their tributes of praise to Mr. Robert Smillie for his moderation, but it seems his moderation is of little avail against the urgency of what the rank and file consider to be their legitimate demands. The result of Mr. Lloyd George's blatant foolery in regard to the Irish Question is the present Irish situation. The result of his ludicrous levity in regard to the Sankey Committee is the threat of the instant formation of "Communist Red Guards" in the colliery areas. Mr. Robert Williams on a famous occasion said that if it was common knowledge that the vested interests helped by Allied bayonets were trying to destroy the Government of Soviet Russia. Turning to an immense audience of British workers assembled in the Albert Hall he said: "Your reply to the vested interests should be to form a Soviet Government in London"—and the terrific cheers which greeted this statement found their echo in its being quoted in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law. If the vested interests, with the support of a Parliament of capitalists and landlords, are foolish enough to force the pace of discontent and agitation in England as they have done in Ireland, then, with the evidence before us, we can say that Mr. Robert Williams was hardly jesting when he spoke of Sovietism in London. Already, there is in England the growing menace of unemployment—the worst menace of all. It is bad enough for a worker to be poorly paid, but when he is not paid at all and has no prospect of obtaining employment there is no length of desperation that he will not go to. Add to unemployment the discontent caused by soaring prices and a situation presents itself which would baffle any man of vision, although it does not seem to discomfit those who have no vision at all. England is seeing red because her statesmen refuse to see straight. What will be the end of it all?

MORE SINN FEIN RAIDS.

POLICE BARRACKS BURNT DOWN.

A BANK LOOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Oct. 7.

Armed Sinn Feiners last night made one of their most successful coups. They made a sudden onslaught on the police barracks near Skibereen and took a garrison of fifteen policemen completely by surprise and compelled them to surrender without firing a shot. They burned down the barracks after removing the machine-guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Three armed men entered a bank in Dublin held up the staff with revolvers and demanded arms. Whilst one cut the telephone wires, the others filled their pockets with money and decamped with £800 sterling after warning the staff and the customers not to leave for an hour.

HOW MR. MACSWINEY IS KEEPING UP.

LONG FAST QUESTION CONFOUNDING DOCTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

The public belief, that Mr. MacSwiney must be getting food, is not shared by the Home Office which explicitly states that he is refusing all food and that there is no reason to suspect that he is receiving food from his relatives. He is taking hot water and medicine which arrest certain deteriorating processes. The mystery of the hunger strikers in Cork who have fasted for two days longer than Mr. MacSwiney, has also not been solved and is confounding the doctors.

DEVASTATING WIND AND RAIN STORMS IN SCOTLAND.

SERIOUS DAMAGES IN DIFFERENT PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

Parts of Scotland have been devastated by wind and rain-storms. The rivers Dee and Don are in flood and the countryside for miles is a waste. Hay corn and poultry have been swirled from the lower reaches of the Dee to the sea, while the Garthdee Bleach factory has been inundated and damage to the extent of £10,000 has been done.

Further up the river Shetland ponies have been swept away and drowned. Fore drifters and trawlers broke adrift in the Aberdeen harbour. Three were recovered, but two were washed up.

Serious damage has been done in Perthshire. A large area is deeply submerged and small stock has been drowned.

A PATRIOTIC OFFER.

FORFEITING INTEREST £25,000 BY EDINBURGH FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

A patriotic offer has been made by an Edinburgh firm insisting on anonymity to forego the interest, totalling £25,000 accruing during the next five years on £100,000 of war stock. The firm foreshadows possible similar extension for five years afterwards and hopes that others will be encouraged to do the same.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has gratefully accepted the offer.

GREAT FIRE IN MANILA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 9 p.m., Oct. 7.

"The Times" learns from Manila, Philippine Islands, that the Senate, Treasury, and Mint Buildings are on fire. The are flaring furnace and are probably doomed, despite the efforts of the fire brigades.

DEATH OF MR. HEINEMANN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

The death of Mr. William Heinemann is announced.

The late Mr. William Heinemann was born on May 18th, 1863 at Surbiton. By dint of hard work he founded the publishing house which bears his own name. For 2 years from 1909 he had been the President of Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland. He has also published 3 dramas.

COAL DISPUTE.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.

MANY THOUSAND MINERS IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Oct. 7.

Many thousands of miners are idle in South Wales, Derbyshire, Midlands, Lanarkshire and other coalfields to-day as a protest against the proposed settlement. In many districts the pickets organised from what are described as the "Communist Red Guards" used threats of violence to prevent the men from descending the pits but at one colliery in Lanarkshire five hundred men defied the pickets and descended the pits.

JOINT CONFERENCE.

FAILS TO ARRIVE AT AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

The Conference of the cotton employers and operatives which was adjourned on the 1st was resumed to-day, but failed to arrive at an agreement It was announced that employers would hold a ballot on stoppage from Saturday to Monday from October 23rd to November 15th.

GERMAN COAL OUTPUT.

REPORTED INCREASE IN FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

Berlin.—It is evident that the German miners regard the output question in a different light from their British colleagues for the official statistics disclose that the output in the first eight months of this year was seventeen million tons greater than the output in the corresponding period last year.

OLDHAM MILLS STRIKE.

SPINNERS RESUME WORK BUT PIECERS REFUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Oct. 7.

The spinners at Oldham have resumed work but many mills are unable to resume owing to the piecers deciding to continue the unauthorised strike.

AGRARIAN RIOTS IN SICILY.

280 ESTATES OCCUPIED BY PEASANTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 9 p.m., Oct. 7.

Serious agrarian disturbances have been occurring in Sicily recently, and the organised bodies of the peasants, many armed, have now begun to take possession of large landed estates. Already two hundred estates have been occupied. In one instance, a monk led five hundred peasants to occupy an estate at Sant Angelo. A hundred land-owners ambushed the returning peasants and opened fire, killing one and wounding one.

DEPRESSION IN ENGLISH COMMERCE.

MR. PETER RYLANDS ON THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

Illuminating explanations as to why the English commercial community is experiencing a period of depression were afforded by Mr. Peter Rylands, President of the Federation of British Industries, in the course of an address at the London Iron and Steel Exchange. He stated that the demand for British productions had diminished owing to the prices rising above the consumers' capacity to pay. Also since the Armistice Great Britain had fulfilled a large proportion of the world's orders which the Continental manufacturers had hitherto been unable to undertake and the United States was simultaneously handicapped owng to the rate of exchange. But, Mr. Rylands showed, the position was now changing owing to the revival of German and Belgian trade and competition. He pointed out that the German exports in January last year were only 161 million marks. They were 6,647 millions in May last and had undoubtedly increased since. While Germany was subsidising the railways, coal and food and other commodities from the borrowed money, Britain had done exactly the opposite. The Government was removing the subsidies thereby raising the cost of living at a moment when the industries were endangered by serious competition.

Replying to the suggestion Mr. Rylands said he was sure that the manufacturers would be only too willing to adopt the policy of fixing stable prices for certain periods as far as practicable.

RUSSIA V. POLAND.

ARMISTICE AND PRELIMINARY PEACE.

TO BE SIGNED BY DELEGATES TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 9 p.m., Oct. 7.

A telegram from Riga states that the Russian and Polish delegations have agreed to sign an armistice and the preliminary peace on October 8th with a view to avoiding a winter campaign.

AMERICAN AEROPLANES FOR POLAND.

DUTCH STEAMER HELD UP BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

Berlin.—A telegram from Kiel says that the German authorities have held up a Dutch steamer from Rotterdam for Danzig conveying two American aeroplanes equipped with machine-guns for Poland. They ordered the captain to discharge his cargo and return to Rotterdam.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH OCCUPY WAZZAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

The French troops have occupied Wazzan Morocco after nighly successful militar operations without serious fighting.

RELIEF OF SAMAWA.

PROGRESS OF A COLUMN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

A War Office Mesopotamia communique announces that the column proceeding from Ur to relieve Samawa reached Teisakhairi on October 1st without opposition. Advanced railhead on the Ur-Samawa railway is now at Batha thirty-six miles from Samawa.

SIR P. COX LEAVES BASRA FOR BAGDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

Bagdad.—Sir Percy Cox left Basra to-day for Bagdad.

GYPUM DISCOVERED IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

Valuable mineral known as Gypsum is reported to have just been discovered in the province by Messrs. J. H. Alexander and F. Dalgodo. The quality is said to be superior to what is at present imported by certain local firms from Japan at 14 annas per 1 pound tin.

CALCUTTA POLICE.

INCREASE IN PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The Bengal Government has issued a communiqué announcing increase in pay and allowances of subordinate staff of the Calcutta Police. Initial pay now of constables and sepoys is Rs. 15, manjes of port police and lance naiks Rs. 20, writer head constables Rs. 30, ordinary head constables and havildars Rs. 23, European sergeants Rs. 150.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Qualifying examinations for class 1 group situations (Home Civil Service Class 1, Indian Civil Service and Colonial Service) will be held on 21st and 22nd October, 1920, at Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Baghdad and will consist of written tests only. This examination is intended only for those candidates who have already been accepted by Civil Service Commissioners, London.

ESHER REPORT.

"THE TIMES" ON INDIA OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

COMMITEE'S METHODS SAID TO BE IMPROPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

"The Times" in a leader replying to the India Office communiqué of the 3rd instant says that if the statement in the Esher Report that the proposals in Part One were in the main approved by Mr. Montagu conveyed the idea of more complete approval than was intended, why did Mr. Montagu allow the statement to be published. It declares that unless Parliament rejects bulk of Part One, the recommendations of the Committee will have the precise effect which Mr. Montagu disclaims, namely, parting with the constitutional supremacy of civil power and transferring of control of the Army in India from the Government of India to the War Office.

"The Times" declares that the methods of the Committee were not only extremely improper, but probably unprecedented. It points out that it did not take formal evidence and arrived at the dominating conclusions contained in Part One before it went to India and before a single Indian member was able to attend any meetings.

"INDIA—POLICEMAN OF MIDDLE EAST."

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Oct. 7.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" commends the promptitude of the India Office in making an authoritative statement removing the impressions conveyed in the Esher Report that the Imperial Government had agreed to the proposals whereby the control of the Indian Army would pass from the Government of India to the Imperial General Staff, but says that the important issues pertaining to Imperial defence raised by the Report remain to be settled.

It declares that the recommendation of the Report in favour of making India, the policeman of the Middle East, if carried out, would reverse the military policy hitherto pursued in India. It questions the wisdom of throwing upon India, the burden of defending the Middle East and urges that the whole question of Imperial defence needs careful consideration and if the responsibility is to be shared by the various units of the Empire, there should be a round table conference and the burden should be fairly distributed by consent.

OFFICERS OF I. A. AND I. M. S.

REVISED RATES OF INVALID PENSIONS SANCTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 9 p.m., Oct. 7.

The India Office announces that Mr Montagu has sanctioned the revised rates of the invalid pensions for the regular officers of the Indian Army and the Indian Medical Service, who have finally retired from the service, and who have rendered satisfactory paid military service officers during the Great War.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER & NON-COOPERATION.

COUNCIL'S ELECTIONS TO BE BOYCOTTED.

We are informed that the following resolution is going to be moved shortly in the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau:

"In view and in virtue of the resolution of the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League —We being voters in the Electorate of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau—Bombay for election to the Reformed Councils hereby place on record that we do not wish to be represented at the Provincial Councils and the Legislative Assembly and request all those who desire to seek election through the Chamber to these Councils to withdraw their candidature and if they do not do so we inform them hereby they will not be our representatives. We do not desire to be represented till our great grievances are redressed and we get the right of self-determination."

Wide support is expected for this proposition.

WILLOUGHBY MURDER CASE.

THIRD ACCUSED ALSO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The Sessions, Judge, Khesi has found Mashuk Ali, third accused in the Willoughby murder case, also guilty of the murder of Mr Willoughby and sentenced him to death.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

POSTAL AND GAS DEADLOCKS.

TRAMWAYMEN ALSO OUT.

SERVICE PARALYSED.

The Postal and Telegraph and the Gas strikes continued yesterday.

The tramway men having learnt of the Management's rejecting of their demands—a majority of them—struck work yesterday morning.

Handbills have been issued by the Gas Company asking for candidates as lamplighters, meter waterers and synphon pumpers old employees of the Company to be given first preference. It is further announced that they would have the benefit of provident fund, pension, gratuities and fourteen days' leave annually. Candidates have been asked to apply at the Gas Works.

RESUMPTION OF GAS SUPPLY

WARNING TO STRIKERS.

We are asked to publish the following:—

The supply was resumed on Thursday morning as promised. I appeal to the public to explain to the strikers the absurdity of the issues on which they have presumably gone on strike, and induce them to return before their places are filled. Lamplighters, Meter Waterers and Syphon Pumpers have been notified to take their pay and return the Company's property, but they have not responded.

Complaints of gas escapes will be dealth with as far as possible, but consumers must help themselves to a great extent until things become more normal.

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager and Engineer.

WITHDRAWAL OF GAS WORKERS' CONCESSSIONS

LETTER TO GENERAL MANAGER.

The following letter has been sent to the General Manager, Bombay Gas Co. Ltd. by the Secretary of the Gas Workers' Union:—

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of date. I note that you deny having withdrawn concession already granted as regards Provident Fund, Gratuity, Hours of work and Privilege leave.—As regards Provident Fund and Gratuity you have withdrawn the concession that the strikes are not to amount as misconduct, and that the Provident Fund and Gratuity are not to be forfeited in the event of strike. The workmen have a right to organise and resort to strike as a last weapon for redressing their grievances. It was also distinctly arranged tha the rules regarding the Provident Fund and Gratuity should be similar to the G. I. P. Ry. rules.

I further note that the Chairman of the Port Trust informed you that participation in strikes involved forfeiture of gratuity, I had fomerly pointed out to you that according to the rules as they stood participation in strikes involved forfeiture of gratuity, bu as a matter of fact, although there was a strike of the Port Trust men the Gratuity was not forfeited and it was resolved that the gratuity should be done away with and instead a Provident Fund introduced. Mr. Hatch generously recognised the men's right to strike a[illegible]erefore we put in a clause that strike was not to amount to misconduct. If the Provident Fund and gratuity are forfeited on the ground of the strike there will be constant discontent and unrest among the men on that score. That is why Mr. Hatch has wisely decided that strikes should not involve forfeiture of the Provident Fund.

As regards Hours of Work you have withdrawn the concession that Saturday could be counted as full day even if a man absented himself for 2 days in the week. As regards Stokers' Hours of Work, you have with drawn that their hours of work should be reduced from 12 to 9. As regards Privilege Leave, you have withdrawn the concession that the men should get 14 days leave in the year even if they put in less than 365 days.

I have got all my notes to this effect to support my statement, and in the face of my notes I am surprised to note that you should have chosen to contradict me.

I therefore hope and trust that wiser counsel will prevail and you will deal with the situation with tact and sympathy.

AT THE CORPORATION.

LONDON'S WAR DAYS RECALLED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner informed the Corporation that he had received from many Councillors and from members of the public letters asking him to make some temporary arrangement for the better lighting of their streets at night. He was afraid he had resised those suggestions whenever made to him, for the reason that he believed that it would be possible for the Gas Company at an early date to be in a position to renew their supply of gas. The city of London, a bigger city than Bombay, had, for three years at least during the war, to put up with greater darkness than Bombay had to during the last few nights, because in the Metropolis not only was public lighting stopped in the streets but if anybody allowed his light shown outside the window, he was prosecuted by the police for doing so. Here in Bombay they had not suffered so badly as that. He did not think it was difficult to go down a road, which had houses on both sides of it, during the nights of the strike. That day he General Manager of the Gas Company had come to him and told him that he was in a position to supply gas for the use of public institutions and private residences shortly. He (the Commissioner) thought the General Manager of the Company and his staff ought to be congratulated on the efforts they had made no remedy the inconveniences caused to public institutions and private residences within a comparatively short time. The manager was asked by him when he would propose to resume the public lighting of the city, and he said as soon as it could conveniently and decently be done. He (the Speaker) told him that he would give him every assistance in his power. The strikers were called upon by the manager by public notice to attend the works and get their pay and hand over the clothes of the Company which were in their possession, and he understood from the Manager that the response to that appeal had been very small indeed. Fortunately the wages that were being paid by the Company to their staff were above the market rate. At any rate it would not be difficul for the Company to replace the men, man for man, by others on wages below those which they paid to their existing staff. He told the manager that he should, in consultation with the Roads Engineer of the Corporation, make arrangements as early as he possibly could, to have public lighting in the city reinstated. That might not be done tonight or the night after. The only inconvenience which the city had suffered was that there had been a certain amount of difficulty and extra work for the police. But the point he wanted to emphasise was that it was proper that when the street lighting was resumed it should be resumed by an organised staff and not by a staff which was purely temporary. He hoped that would be possible in two or three days. That being so, the Corporation would understand that the matter had not been entirely neglected by the Municipality. They were doing their best and he was going to help the Manager of the Gas Company in re-lighting the public streets as soon as it was convenient and possible to do so.

TRAMWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

SERVICE PARALYSED.

Yesterday morning, about half the number of the drivers and conductors of the Bombay Tramway Company, also all the men of the Dadar workshop struck work. As reported in these columns, at a meeting of the drivers and conductors held some days back the men had resolved to give an ultimatum to the Company that if their demands were not met with they would strike after the 6th instant. Wednesday was the last day, and the notice put up by the Tramway authorities on the board stating that the Board of Directors, after mature consideration, had rejected the men's demands, evidently led the men to strike without further ado.

It seems that there is no unity among all the drivers and conductors of the company, which presents a strikinig contrast to the solid unity prevailing among the postmen. Most of those who have been long in the service of the Company evidently hesitate to join the strikers.

IN THE MORNING.

Thus in the morning a restricted tram service was run with the help of the "loyal" workers and inspectors. Most of the cars in the Colaba, Tardeo and Byculla Depots worked. There is perfect unanimity among the men of the Dadar Depot for not a single car from that Depot was run.

AFTER THE MORNING.

As the day advanced the strikers tried to intimidate the "loyal" workers and they succeeded, more or less, as in the afternoon and the evening, as a result of stone throwing and assault, there were many who were forced not to work, if not to join the ranks of the strikers, and the close of the day saw fewer trams running than during the early hours of the day. In fact after 6 p.m. hardly few trams ran and not a single car ran during the night and this incident of the streets without tram-cars added to the hideousness of the gloom that hangs over "Urbs Prima in India" for the past week. Pedestrians, in order to avoid being entraped in the clutches of a motor-car or a vehicle, were availing themselves of tram-cars more freely during the last week, but this latest strike has added to their difficulties.

The result yesterday was that there was much congestion in the cars. The Company which is so scrupulous to enforce the rule about standing in the rear of the tram-cars, had perforce to relax the rule. Thus it was a sight yesterday to see those "reserved" places being thrown open for the public

(Continued on page 8.)

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

SUB-COMMITEE'S REPORT.

APPROVED BY ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following is an official account of the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee meeting held in the Presidency Association rooms, Bombay on last Saturday, the 2nd October with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair

2. Resolved that the petition of Nagpore Reception Committee asking for extension of time in regard to the election of President be granted and that the time be accordingly extended to 20th October 1920.

3. (a) That an All-India Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Fund be started and that the different Provincial Congress Committees be invited to collect subscriptions.

(b) That the Sub-Committee appointed at Calcutta by this Committee on 9th September 1920, to consider and report on the question of raising an All-India Memorial to the Late Lokmanya Tilak be asked to make a further report, publish it in the Press, obtain the opinions of the Provincial Congress Committees, circulate them to the members of the All-India Congress Committee and submit the same to this Committee at its next meeting.

4. The All-India Congress Committee after considering the report of the Sub-Committee appointed at Calcutta on 9th September to draft instructions to carry out the resolution of the Congress on Non-Co-operation and Mr. Patel's note resolves to issue the following instructions:—

(a) BOYCOTT OF TITLES.

Workers in every town Taluqa, and district should compile a list of such holders of titles and honourary offices and a small deputation of the leading Non-Co-operationists should wait upon such holders and with a respect and humility urge upon them the necessity of surrendering their titles and honorary offices for the good of the country. No undue pressure of any kind whatsoever should be exercised. Violence of language should be scrupulously avoided, and lists of those who have not surrendered their titles and offices should be furnished to the provincial head quarters for publication. Those who have already surrendered their titles an honorary offices will be expected to induce others to do likewise. Those who hold such titles and offices and who have voted for non-co-operation are naturally expected immediately to surrender their titles and offices, mentioning the purpose, viz., the resolution of the Congress.

(b) BOYCOTT OF GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS.

Deputations and public meetings to ask Durbaris to have their names be removed from the list. (2) Deputations and public meetings to be organised on the occasion of a levee, Durbar or such other function in order to urge upon persons likely to attend the, the necessity of abandoning the idea for the good of the country (3) when any function is being organised by Government, local body, association or any private individual in honour of officer of Government, similar steps should be taken to induce people not to attend such a function. Deputations and public meetings should also be organised to request local bodies, associations or private individuals not to give any address to any office of Government or held or organise any function in his honour.

(c) BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OWNED, AIDED OR CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

We advise gradual withdrawl of boys and girls from schools and colleges and earnest attempts to establish National institutions. Mean while reliance should be placed upon private education, and where even that is not available or possible for want of means, boys should be apprenticed to patriotic merchants or artizans. Vigorous propaganda should be organised and carried on amongst the parents school masters and school boys who are over the age of 18 years. Canvassind should go on for volunteer teachers and where parents and school masters of schools other than those under direct Government control agree those schools should give immediate notice to the Government dispensing with all control or aid by way of inspection or otherwise. They should be conducted as national schools with such modifications in the training as local circumstances may require. If men of education take interest in this movement of truly nationalsing our education, local committees of inspection and guidance may be formed ultimately resulting improvincial or district universities. Lists of parents who have withdrawn their children, or boys who have themselves withdrawn and of school-masters who have resigned, and lists of local schools established as also of volunteer teachers should be sent to the provincial head-quarters and should be published.

N.B.—By a National Institution is meant any educational institution that that does not receive any Aid from Government; is not in any way controlled or inspected by Government: and is not affiliated to any University established by Government.

(d) BOYCOTT OF LAW COURTS.

Those lawyers who suspend practice and who require to be supported should be supported by the Nation either by utilising their services for National schools or in connection with private arbitration or for propaganda work. A deputation such as has been suggested for holders of titles, etc., should also wait upon lawyers and ascertain their wishes. Lists of lawyers in each town or district should be prepared markings out those who may suspend their practice and forwarded to the Provincial head-quarters for publication.

Lawyers should help in inducing parties not only to refer future disputes to arbitration but also to withdraw cases now pending in the British Courts and submit them to the National Arbitration Courts. District Committees should make lists of lawyers and other prominent citizens commanding public confidence who are to preside over arbitration Courts.

As there is at present no machinery to enforce the orders of Arbitration Courts, some kind of social boycott should be imposed on parties who fail to carry out such orders.

It has been pointed out that certain lawyers who are ready and willing to suspend their practice immediately are not in a position to do so completely at a moment's notice as they have already entered into engagements from which as honourable men they cannot withdraw without the consent of their clients. In these cases the lawyers will be expected to attend only to such engagements and to make every endeavour to cease to practice completely at the earliest possible date.

(E) BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

The boycott of councils being of immediate importance it requires the greatest concentration of energy to make it as complete as possible. Candidates who have already come forward should be approached by deputations requesting them to withdraw their candidature and electors should be approached to sign the following form:—

"In view and in virtue of the resolution of the Special Session of the National Congress and the All-India Moslem League we being votors in the electoral district? of— for election to the reformed councils hereby place on record our desire that we do not wish to be presented at the Provincial Legislative Councils (of the Legislative assembly or the Council of State) and hereby inform all candidates for election that it they seek election inspite of our wishes to the contrary, they will not represent us. We do hereby declare further that we do not desire to be represented on my legislative bodies until full "Swaraj" is established, which alone can make impossible the repetition of the Punjab atrocities and breach of solemn pledges as in the matter of the "Khilafat."

Lists of those who have withdrawn their candidature and those who persist should be forwarded to the Provincial headquarters. Greatest care should be taken to put the pros and cons before the voters prior to asking them to sign the above mentioned form which should be translated in the vernacular of the district concerned

(f) RECRUITING, FOR LABOUR ETC., FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

Propaganda should be carried on by workers among these who are likely to offer themselves for such services placing before them the true situation and then letting them make their choice.

(g) BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN OOODS.

Every Non-Cooperation in duty bound to simplify his ruler wants and dispense with all luxuries that are dependent on the use of foreign aricles.

(h) SWADESHI.

We attach great importance to Swadeshi in the form of revival of handspining and hand-weaving and distribution of cloth so manufactured. Thousands of workers need special training for this year. Ladies of high station especially should be induced to take up hand-spinning and to use only such cloth as can be woven out of hand-spun-yarn. Classes should be formed in every street, spinning wheels can be manufactured by any ordinary carpenter. Those taking up this branch of work should communicate with the Manager of Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, near Ahmedabad.

In order to advance the cause of Swadeshi and to check the importation of foreign cloth, Deputations should wait on Indian Millowners with a view to securing reduct[illegible] of the present high prices.

(i) SWARAJ FUND.

It is very necessary that a national fund should be established for the purpose of carrying into effect the Congress resolution. Funds will be required for propaganda work, for encouraging Swadeshi for establishing national Schools and for supporting lawyers who have suspended their practice and are unable to support themselves. Provincial Congress Committees with the help of District and other organisations should therefore make every endeavour to collect funds and submit monthly reports of receipts and expenditure to the All-India Congress Committee.

(j) VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Provincial, District and Town organisation should form volunteer corps for the purpose of discriplining the people and maintaining order.

Finally we would advise that where there is a sufficient number of workers a batch should specialise in order to make one particular item successful. Where the workers are not sufficient precedence should be given to the boycott of councils because results must be shown in this item of Non-Co-operation before the midde of December next.

WELCOME TO COL. WEDGEWOOD AND MR. SPOOR.

5. This Committee places on record its deep gratitude to Col. Wedgwood, M.P., and Mr. Ben C. Spoor M.P., for their generous services to this country and offers to them its warmost welcome to this land.

Resolved that the General Secretaries be authorised to arrange for their reception and tour in different parts of the country.

Resolved further that the first part of this Resolution relating to their welcome be cabled to them immediately.

KENIA COLONY SCANDAL.

EQUALITY FOR INDIANS DEMANDED.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S MESSAGE TO SIR G. BARNES.

The Hon. Sir Dinshad Petit has telegraphed to Sir George Barnes as follows:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association emphatically protest against the decision of the Government of the Kenia Colony to allot only two seats to Indians in view of their great services in developing the colony and the substantial rights and interests they have acquired during three centuries of peaceful settlement. The Council also protest against the enforcement of race segregation and is strongly of opinion that it will only perpetrate racial bitterness and will stand in the way of the harmonious development of the country.

Regarding the decision to prevent Indians from acquiring lands in upland districts, the Council submit that the policy is resented both in East Africa and India as unduly favouring Europeans.

The Council urge up on the Government the necessity of impressing upon the Council Office the serious irritation caused in the country by the policy of racial discrimination, so persistently followed in the colonies and earnestly demand that his Majesty's Government will insist upon absolute equality of franchise and equal liberty of residence, trade and ownership to all subjects of his Majesty residing in the Colany, whether Indian or European. Nothing less than that will meet the requirements of the situation."

HELP TO SEVA SADAN.

LIST OF SEVA SADAN DONATIONS

The Secretary, Seva Sadan, gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following donations from July to September, 1920:—

The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 500; Trustees of Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities, Rs. 250; Bai Manibai Purshottam Keshavji, Rs. 200; a Calcutta Zoroastrian, Rs. 150; Kobe Indian Ladies Club, Rs. 113; a Parsi Sympathiser (in memory of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Seth), Rs. 50; in memory of Coovermai Sorabji Damanvalla, Rs. 50; Mr. Mathubhai Kasanbhai, Rs. 50; through the Second Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 50; Messrs. B. F. Davar and Co., Rs. 50; Mrs. H. N. B. Mehta, Karachi, Rs. 50; Mrs. Fardoonji, Rs. 25; Messrs. K. Cooper and Co. Poor Box, Rs. 20; Messrs. Venilal and Sunderial Maganlal, Rs. 20; Mr. P. D. Patel, Rs. 20; Mr. N. F. Kanny, Rs. 20; Bai Hirabai J. N. Petit, Rs. 25; Mrs. J. K. Mehta, Rs. 25; a Karachi Friend, Rs. 15; Sum of and under ten, Rs. 374.

THE SWARAJ SABHA.

MR. GANDHI AND MR. JINNAH.

The "Servant of India" writes:—

The ques[illegible] at issue between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ji[illegible] at the meeting of the Swaraj Sa[illegible] a little obscure. If the meaning [illegible] "Swaraj" [illegible] used in defining its [illegible] is not [illegible] extended beyond the creed [illegible] the expression "to secure [illegible]araj" for India according to the [illegible] Indian people" need really h[illegible] for Mr. Jinnah. [illegible] latter [illegible] his objection that the[illegible] by Mr. Gandhi [illegible] complete indepe[illegible] British Comm[illegible] of peace[illegible] tu[illegible] us t[illegible] v[illegible] wh[illegible] th[illegible] metho[illegible] th[illegible] rul[illegible] out [illegible] tion sugg[illegible] Jin[illegible]. [illegible] posed change[illegible], is distinc[illegible] worse; i[illegible] phraseolog[illegible] has been [illegible] only help to [illegible] the true [illegible] the object [illegible] Sabha [illegible] before itself. [illegible] much [illegible] that Mr. G[illegible] made h[illegible] ble for a change [illegible] has this [illegible] Mr. Jinnah has [illegible] such [illegible] which is not one subst[illegible] sufficient ground for secession[illegible]

Info[illegible] been received in [illegible] tha[illegible] Capt. [illegible]anji Dinsha Pr[illegible], I.M[illegible] who [illegible] in military hospitals in E[illegible], lo[illegible] the age of 39 as a result of a [illegible] accident, which he met with at Kan[illegible].

The Scindhia Steam Navigation Coy's s. s. Loyalty, which left Marseilles for India on the 29th September arrived at Port Said on the 6h instant.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

without the usual clamour of "Idar Khade rehneka nahi hookum hae!"

DISTURBANCES.

It is reported that yesterday morning some strikers created a disturbance at the Colaba Depot assaulted some non-strikers, and did some damage to a few cars. The police came upon the scene and arrested five men. Another disturbance at Byculla has also been reported where the strikers stopped cars and pulled out the drivers. The police, who were summoned, were able to make some arrests and the rest of the strikers were removed to the Victoria Gardens. Some stone-throwning at tram-cars was also reported at Kalbadevi Road.

The situation thus is far from hopeful and it is presumed there will a much more restricted tram service to-day than was possible yesterday.

The number of men of the Dadar workshop who are out is about 1200.

The following notice was put on the notice board at the Colaba depot for the information of the Company's Staff:—

"The Company are very pleased with those men who have remained loyal and much appreciate their endeavours under trying conditions to keep the service going. Their loyalty will be sufficiently rewarded.

(Sd.) H. C. QUINN.

7th October, 1920.

POSTAL STRIKE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Postal communique does no justice to the intelligence of Bombay in assuming that the public are not fully aware that the time-scale of pay sanctioned by Government was the scale recommended by the Postal Committee. My representation to the Director-General, published in your columns made this quite clear. In subsequent letters I further pointed out that the recommendations of the Committee happened to be even better than the recommendations of the Bombay Post office. At the same time I pointed out the unwisdom of appointing one Committee for the whole of India and expressed my own opinion that the Bombay problem could only be solved by local men conversant with local affairs, conditions and prices. The Bombay office manifestly did not err on the side of prodigality considering the Committee was more liberal than the Bombay officials. The Committee did not err on the side of prodigality considering they recommended less than Government's experts recommended both for clerks and postmen. But the result was that the Bombay office, the Postal Committee and the Government of India became all arrayed against the postmen in upholding the sanctioned time scale of pay. I therefore recognised the necessity of acting along the lines of least resistance and the only demand I made was to ask for a reconsideration of the time scale. I do not know whether the Director-General forwarded by request for the consideration of the Government of India and if he did what instructions he received. But the official reply to my letter leaves no room to doubt that Government regard the time-scale of pay as the maximum its economic conscience could sanction and are resolved to look upon it as final, and not to re-open the question. This is the present deadlock.

Some of my friends ask why I did not try arbitration before the strike. My answer is that if Government would not yield so little as to reconsider the decision, they certainly would not go the length of conceding arbitration. The postmen therefore had no alternative but to serve and die, or to strike and win or die as Government willed. My only hope is that the public sympathy of Bombay for the postmen may have sufficient influence on Government to move them from their present resolution and accept my suggestion. My suggestion is that Mr. Sams and I should be empowered to investigate the cost of living of the postmen, packers, and telegraph peons. If we agree in our recommendations Government to accept them in toto; but if we differ, then the difference to be referred to a third disinterested person—say Sir Dinshaw Wacha or Sir Narayen Chandavarkar or Mahatma Ghandi. But there is no scope for such a suggestion so long as Government say "Nolumus."—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

DELIVERY CENTRES.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What do the Delivery Centres mean? They mean first of all:—

(1) That people have got to spend about four hours every day patiently waiting at the Centres for their letters. That the crowd which gathers is not unlike the one that waits for the result of a lottery drawing.

(2) That they have to stand perspiring in the street under the scorching sun.

(3) That they cannot touch any letters nor make any inquiries. If they go against these rules they are rudely told to go away and often they are roughly handled.

(5) That the clerks in charge of these Centres can at their sweet will give or not give letters. That they can insult the public and treat them like beggars.

(6) That hundred of letters are sent to wrong Centres.

(7) That, finally, letters which are thus delivered are not even ten per cent. of those that are brought in bags at each Centre.

This is how postal authorities are catering for the public.—Yours, etc.

C. V. PENDSE,

47, Kalbadevi Road,
Oct. 5, 1920.

[illegible]ES OF THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will be good enough to publish the following in your paper:—

The Postal authorities blowing their own trumpets notify the public that they have opened more centres for delivery in suitable localities, and that the public must have been receiving letters regularly in time as they used to do before.

I beg to submit that a letter addressed to my firm Surat dated. 25th September is delivered only to-day at 1 p.m. and that too when our peon called at our neighbouring centre (Royal Insurance buildings, 48 Church Gate Street) and inquired for our letters as he was always asked to do since the postmen had gone on strike. This means an abnormal delay of at least 10 days, if not more.

Under the circumstances, the Postal authorities had better come to the terms with the strikers in one way or the other either by setting the matter under dispute amicably or by arbitration before it is too late, and relieve the public from the difficulties which they are compelled to suffer on account of the letters being delivered to them at random.—Yours, etc.

J. C. PAREKH.

pro. P. N. MEHTA & Co.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

STRIKE AT HYLANDS' MOTOR WORKS.

About 250 workmen of Messrs. A. Hylands and Co.'s Motor Works at Hughes Road, Chowpatty, struck work yesterday morning at about 8 a.m. The trouble, it is alleged, arose out of the assault and dismissal of a foreman by a European Assistant in the firm. The foreman in question had been specially instructed by the Service Director to take such orders only as came to him through the Service Director's hands and it appears that the foreman refused to take some orders issued by the Assistant. On this the European Assistant, it is alleged, assaulted the foreman and made him leave the premises. The next day the foreman presented himself for work at 10 a.m. and reported the matter to the Service Manager. At about 12 noon the Manager, it is alleged, told the foreman that his services were no longer required. As a result of this the men struck work yesterday.

We are further given to understand that a notice has been issued to the European Assistant through Mr. Ginwala, Solicitor that unless he (the Sales Manager) tenders an unconditional apology legal steps will be taken for assault and wrongful dismissal.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am informed that there is going to be another strike in Bombay and for good cause too. The students of Wilson College are compelled by a Christian College to attend classes on Christianity and appear in examination for knowledge of Christianity. This is the limit. Even St. Mary's school, controlled by the strictest of the Christain missionaries takes Mahomedan, Hindu and Parsee boys and allows them the freedom of not attending classes on Bible or Catechism. If the study of religion be necessary for forming the character of boys, why should the study of a religion other than their own be forced on to them? If, as the principal of Wilson College says, the study of ancient civilization and culture is necessary, why should Western civilization be chosen? Why not Eastern civilization? The aim and object seems to be one or the other of the following.

(1) That the boys all take to Christianity.

(2) or they disqualify or come low in rank on account of their inability to be as well versed in the bible a Christian.

I only hope the rumour of a strike is correct and that the non-Christian boys will go round, street by street, and village by village, informing the parents of boys who are preparing for higher study in Wilson College what is in store for them and impressing on them the necessity of having real good Indian volleges with Indian management and Indian control. It is things like this which make people see the real necessity of having powers to attend to "one's own business ine one's own home", i.e. India.—Yours, etc.

INDIAN STUDENT.

RICE MERCHANTS' REQUEST.

The following telegram was sent yesterday by The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association to:—(I) The Viceroy of India; (2) Director General of Post and Telegraph (3) Governor of Bombay, in connection with the Postal strike.

Bombay Rice Merchants Association respectfully draw your attention to the growing sufferings caused on account of both telegraph and postal peons on strike since fortnight. Delivery Centres opened by departments have till now worked to the entire dissatisfaction or otherwise have brought immense loss to merchant community in particular and the public in general. Therefore earnestly request immediate redress.'

BANGLORE STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Oct 6

The situation with regard to the strik in Bangalore Cotton Woolen and Silk Mills has taken a new turn. The work in the Mills was stopped since this morning. Mr. J. W. Chambers, Managing Director informed the press that he stopped work as many of his men informed him that they were being terrorised by the strikers and as he did not want to penalise his men he had granted leave to all men who had remained at their work since Monday evening. Over 2000 men are on leave.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

The Strike is stated to be result of disciplinery measures taken by the authorities. It would appear that in view of insubordination and other unsatisfactory conduct on part of the men, Government dispensed with services of about 150 men when others in sympathy with them struck work. The strikers belong to piece-work establishment. The permanent employees remain at their work.

Bangalore, Oct. 6

The staff of Mysore Government Central Press at Banglore went on strike this morning. It was only recently a strike of composing section was settled. Over 400, men are on strike at present.

LATEST CABLES.

ARMENIAN SITUATION.

NATIONALISTS CONTEMPLATE RAID ON BATUM.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 8.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that the situation on the Armenian border is unclear. An Armenian military communique claiming the recapture of Olty and that the Turks are retreating, does not mention the thrust towards Sarykamish.

There is a further evidence that the Nationalists are contemplating a raid on Batum from Khopa, where the troops and the irregulars have arrived from Trebizoad.

Enver Pasha is reliably reported to have left Baku for Moscow in an armoured train, accompanied by Zonovieff.

FOR REDUCING COST OF LIVING.

PROFITEERING COMMITTEE TO COOPERATE WITH TRADERS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 8.

The Central Profiteering Committee is co-operating with the traders with a view to reducing the cost of living, and as a result of the investigations, it is anticipated that large supplies of guaranteed good clothing will be placed in the market, also the standard building materials at fixed prices. It is suggested that the standard price for men's suits should be five pounds sterling. The West End tailors are, at present, charging fifteen to eighteen guineas

HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

INUNDATED WITH DISASTROUS FLOODS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 8.

The Highlands of Scotland have experienced the worst floods since the historic overflowing of Moray in 1829. It is impossible to gauge the extent of the disaster, but the rivers, Tay, Spey, Dee and Don are raging torrents. Farmers' households in Balmoral area were isolated and were rescued with difficulty by motor-boat. Hereabouts a herd of Shetland ponies was swept away. In the lower reaches of the Dee, sheep, hayricks, trees, and poultry were swept to the sea.

Shipping in Aberdeen suffered severely. Five drifters and two small steamers were wrecked. On the shore a big watch-dog fastened to a kennel was swept into the Dee, but the dog was rescued. Wooden store-sheds floated along the Dee, like numbers of Noah's Arks. The damage is estimated at ten thousand sterling.

COTTON AND LINEN CRISIS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 8.

Ghent.—The crisis in the cotton and linen industries here have become more acute. Cotton-mills are restricting the work to five days a week in October.

GAS STRIKE AT CALCUTTA.

MEN DEMAND INCREASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The labour staff of the Oriental Gas Company numbering about 1,100 went on strike at 5 a.m. this morning. Last evening, men notified the Management that, unless they weer given an increase of pay, they would go on strike this morning. The Gas Company are making every possible effort to carry on the work with a reduced day and night pressure and with reduction in the number of street lamps. The Company are also in communication with the Chairman of Calcutta Corporation to arrange temporarily for lighting reduced number of street lamps, the Management is of opinion that the men had been exceptionally well treated and there was no cause for stopping work.

So far the strikers are orderly

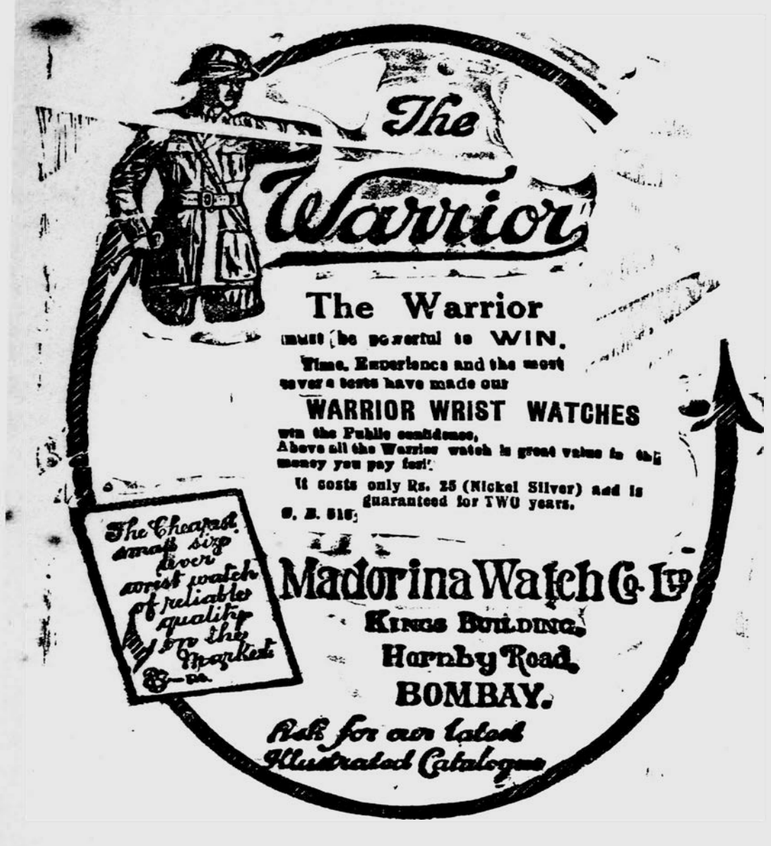
MADRAS POSTMEN.

NOT TO STRIKE WORK.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

On the advice of the Hon. Raja of Ramnad who interviewed the Postal authorities, the Madras Postmen's Union have resolved not to strike work now in the pursuance of the previous resolution passed by the Union as the Union learns that the Postmaster-General and the Presidency Postmaster have promised to give the matter their sympathetic consideration and make necessary representations to the Government.



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DISALLOWANCE OF SASTRI'S RESOLUTION.

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE'S ROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The Madras Liberal League has passed resolutions expressing emphatic disapproval of the disallowance by the Viceroy in face of promise to the contrary of the Hon. Mr. Sastri's resolution on the subject of punishment to be inflicted on the officials concerned in the administration of martial law in the Punjab and appointing a Committee for purpose of carrying on propaganda against the Non-Cooperation movement in consultation, if necessary with other bodies or individuals willing to cooperate for this purpose and requesting the Hon. Mr. Sastri to prepare a pamphlet on dangers of Non-Cooperation and to take immediate steps for circulation of the pamphlet and its translation in vernaculars.

MANIA OF LOCAL RULINGS.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S LATEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The Government of Madras have issued the following special local ruling under the Government Servants Conduct Rules.

In expression of previous ruling on the subject, Government servant is forbidden to take any personal part in collection of money for any public or local purpose.

A FREE GIFT OF AEROPLANES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

A communiqué issued says:—The Government of India have received a free gift of 100 aeroplanes from His Majesty's Government (60 D.H. with Siddeley Puma engines and 40 Avros with Mono engines). Some of these aeroplanes have been offered to and accepted by local Governments and administrations. Others have been offered to ruling Princes and 20 Avros have been made over to the Royal Air Force for instructional purposes. The remainder will be offered to the Aero Club and ex-Royal Air Force officers resident in India and to other individuals or companies prepared to establish schools of instruction in aviation. The machines will be handed over free of charge at Karachi and the recipients will have to make their own arrangements for their removal. The only condition attaching to the free gift of these aeroplanes is that they should be used by the recipients themselves for purposes of demonstration or instruction and should not be sold to third parties. Applications for these machines which should be addressed to the Secretary, Air Board Department of Commerce, Simla, should be supported by the recommendations of local Governments or other responsible authorities or persons.

MADRAS GYM. RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

This evening's match in the Madras Gymkhana Rugby Tournament was between the Ceylon Football Union and the Madras Gymkhana and resulted in a win for the former after a strenuous and very interesting game by two goals, one obtained in each half of the game, to nil. The local team played an excellent defensive game and also showed frequent feats of attacking power. Play during practically the whole of first half was confined to the Madras half of the ground and the issue was fought out in this area till the interval arrived when the Ceylon team had one goal to their credit. In the second half, the Ceylon team played hard to increase their lead and the Madras men maintained a powerful defensive. The match was an excellent display throughout and though Ceylon won eventually, adding another goal towards the end of the second half, there was really not very much to choose between the two teams.

The Bombay Gymkhana team have scratched owing to some of their men being ill with fever.

The Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months and nineteen days combined with furlough on average salary for two months and twelve days with effect from the 13th October, 1920, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Notification has been published extending dates of last four stages in preparation of electoral rolls for University constituency of the Madras Legislative Council.

The C. I. D. Police have arrested one Satish Chunder Soor and three other Bengalees on a charge of having cheated the Bank of Bengal of Rs. 14,000. It is said that on 20th August last a bogus warrant for payment of interest on war bonds was presented at the Bank and payment of Rs. 14,000 was made. Further enquiries are in progress. The arrested men have been released on bail.

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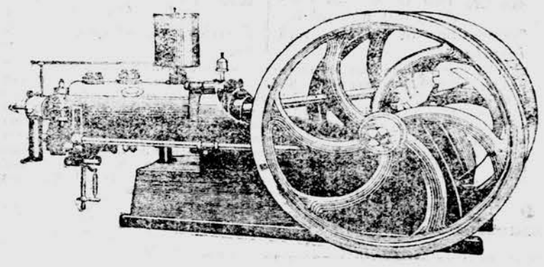
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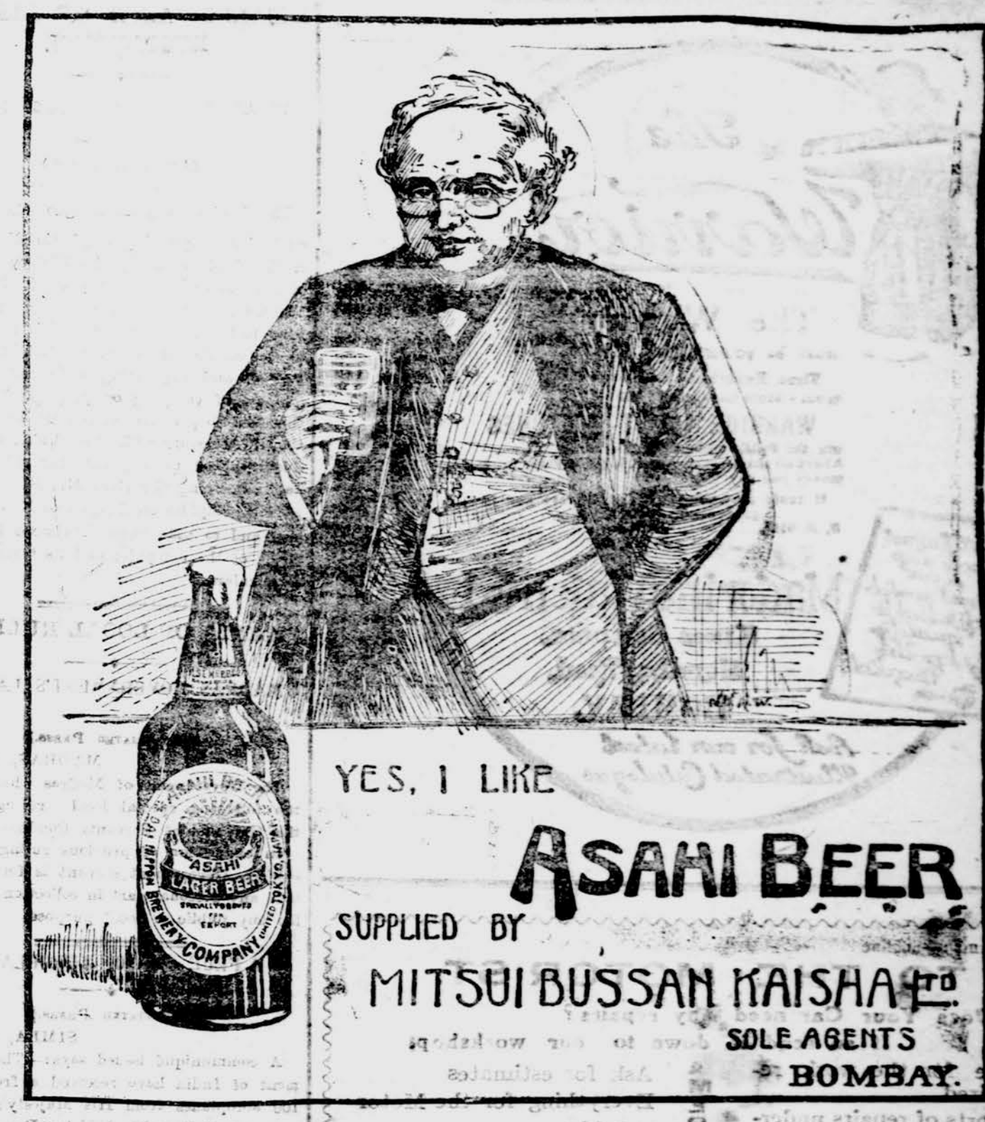
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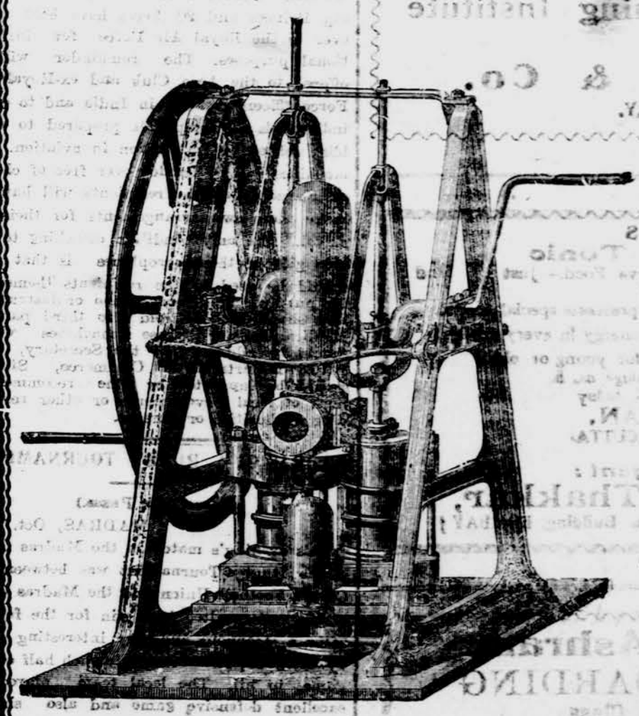
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